THE FREEMAN

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CAME FROM THE DEPTHS

MEN WHO HAVE ATTAINED PROMINENCE THROUGH TRYING CONDITIONS.

What They eave Gained is Used to Advance the Race at Home and Abroad, Through the Work of the Baptist Church.

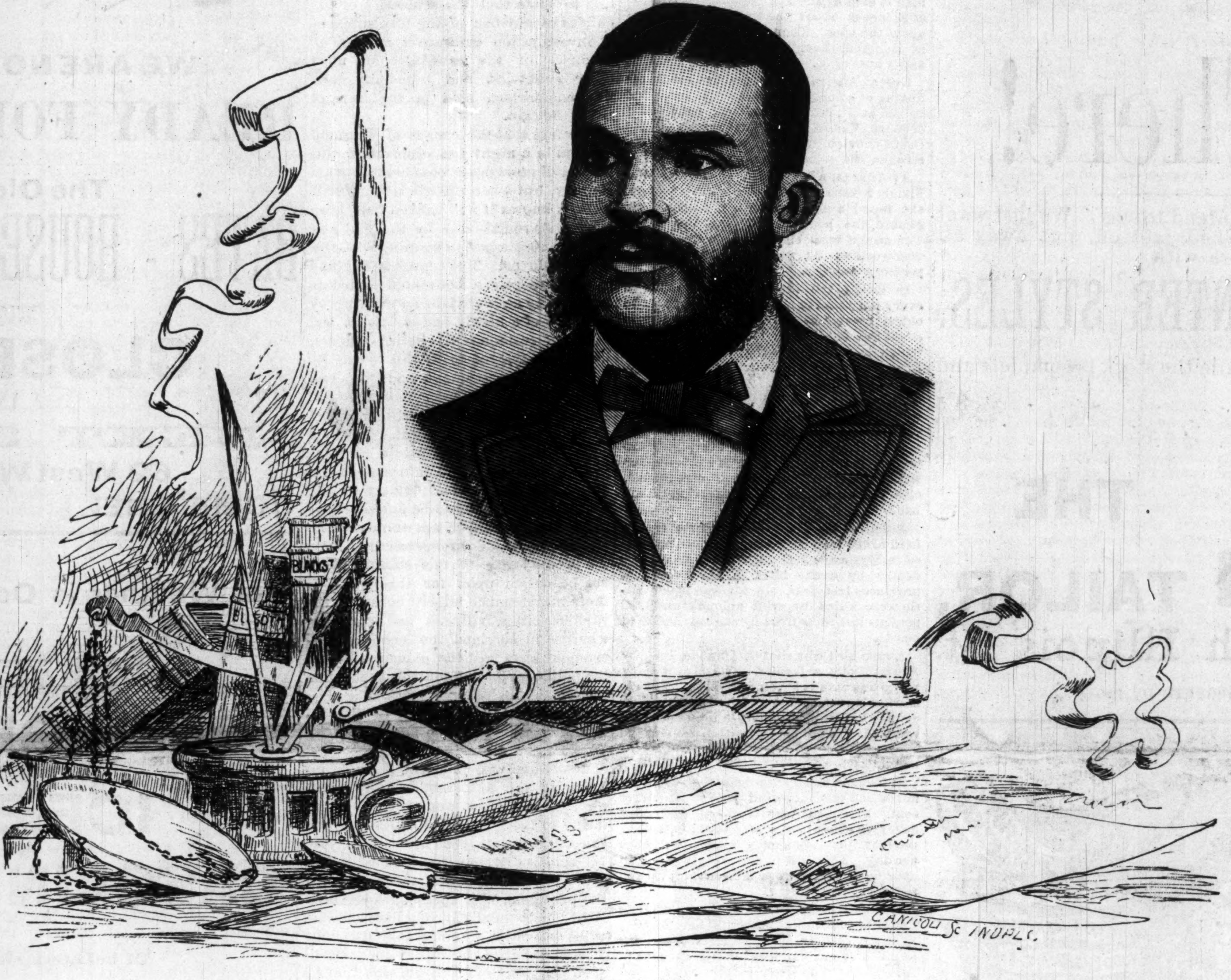
LEADING COLORED DIVINES.

They Who Honor Their Race and Do Much to Aavance Its Cause.

The meeting of the colored Baptists here brought together many of their prominent divines. They form altogether a fine body of men, and several of them wear the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among these is Rev. William A. Burch, of Cincinnati, one of the best impromptu speakers of the convention, witty and geniel. He speaks with a decidedly New England accent, and his bretheren call him the "smoked Yankee," as he was born in New Haven, Conn., fifty two years ago. He is now pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Cincinnati, but was for a time in the south as pastor of a church at Salem, Ala., though, with this exception, all his ministry has been in the north, in the leading churches, such as Ebenezer Church, in Boston; Shiloh, Philadelphia, and his present charge, which is the most prominent church of his denomination in Ohio, have a membership of over four hundred.

There are several men of note in the Georgia delegation, and not the least of these is one of the most modest and retiring men of the convention, Rev. Dr. C, O. Boothe, of Hollywood, Jackson county, who preaches the doctrine of non-resistence like another, Tolstoi. He was born a slave near Mobile, in 1845, in any old Spanish settlement. "There were many Spaniards and Frenchmen in those old slavery times" said the Doctor, "who had colored woman as wives, and in many cases the children born to them were free. The large elment of free colored people exerted a favorable influence to toleration, and to the prospect of all enjoying freedom. The white boys of the old man with whom I lived were my close companions. We played together went possum hunting together, slept together. I never attended school while a boy, but was taught my letters at three years old, and had access to books." He practiced medicine for fifteen years, and preached, but finally gave up the practice in order to give his whole time to preaching to his people, though he still practices among his flock. He has been a missionery for east Mississippi and the State of Alabama, under various auspices. He was missionary under the Home Mission Board of New York, under the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, and a teacher of minister's institutes under the joint appointment of white and colored Baptist convention of Alabama. He has been pastor in Talladega, Montogomery and Selma. He has long thought of going to Africa as a medical missionary, as colored missionaries do not live long in that country, and need instruction and direction in matter of hygiene. The Doctor was one of the organizers of the University of Alabama, at Selma, and drew up the articles of association and incorporation of that institute.

Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Simmons, of Louisville, Ky., is president of the State University of Kentucky and district Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York, having charge of all the south. The Doctor, who is forty years old, has a literary turn, and is president of the national press convention (colored), which represents 200 newspapers and periodicals of various kinds. He was born a slave in Charleston, S. C., attended Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y.; Rochester (N. Y.) College,



REV. J. W. CARR.
Pastor Second Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Indiana.

and was finally graduoted in 18fl3 from Howard University, Washington, D. C. He has been president of the Kentucky State University for ten years, and during that time has secured to the institution $65,000. The society in which he holds the position of district secretary is white, and handles half a million a year, with the motto, "North America for Christ." No similar position is held by any other colored man in the United States.

Rev. J. F. Boulden, D D., of Columbus, Miss., is an elderly and dignified man, who has been in the Baptist ministry since 1848, and a resident of Mississippi since 1865. He was born in Delaware and never was a slave. His education was obtained in common schools, partly in Delaware and partly in Pennsylvansa, but he has been a shrewd observer of men and affairs, and is a man of great force, especially in an executive way, He is State missionary of Mississippi, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society of New York.

For thirteen years Rev. W, R. Pittiford, of Birmingham, Ala., has been effectiuely preaching the word. He was born free in Granville county, N. C. studied at Lincoln University, Marion, Ala., and took up theology at Selma, Ala. He is president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, member of the board of trustees of Selma University, where he was a teacher for two years and financial agent for one year.

One of the men pointed out to visitors to the convention Rev. Horvey Johnson, D. D. He is pastor of the North Street Baptist Church, of Baltimore, the largest church in Maryland, white or colored. He was born a slave in 1843, in Fanquier county, Virginia, and copleted an academic and theological course at Wayland Seminary, Washington, in 1872. He began preaching in that year to ths congregation he now serves, though it was then small in number. During the past seventeen years, under his pastorate, it has grown from 278 members to a membership of 2,261, and a new church has been built costing $20,000 the debt on which was paid in three years and a half. This great church has sent out eight branches, four of which are in Baltimore and four in the country near by. Eight young men have been educated by it and sent out to preach. Dr. Johnson is the author of a number of sermons and addresses that have been printed and widely circulated. One of these is "The Hamite," in which he shows that the sons of Ham have been rulers of the earth, and disputes the Caucasian title to supremacy.

One of the members of the convention has a beard of patriarchial length, full and flowing, spreading over his bosom, Its owner is in consequence the most conspicuous man in the assemblage, He has, however, other claims to prominence than his great beard, for Rev. Dr. W, W. Colley has spent eight years of his life as a missionary in western Soudan, and the founder of the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention of the United States. He was born in Virginia in 1847, and is a much younger man than he looks. As he himself expresses it, "eight months of the jungles of Africa, doing pioneer work, ages a man as much as twenty-four years of civilization," and he easily passes for sixty. He was educated at Richmond (Va.) Seminary, and has taught school in and near Richmond. For five years he labored under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Board (white), and the remainder of the time, fifteen years in all, under the Colored Baptist Foreign Mission Board. He is a ready talker and enthusiastic upon the subject of African missions.

Among the younger men is Rev. John W. Coushshon, of Jacksonville, Ill. Born in 1853, he is a native of Colloway county, Missouri, his birth place being New Bloomfield. He began as an exhorter in 1874, and was ordained to the ministry in 1879, having since preached in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois. He has held a number of offices in the Association of western States and Territories since became a member in 1875. He was elected treasurer the first year, and has been corresponding secretary and moderator.

Another of the younger men is Rev. Elbert B. Topp, of Jackson, Miss., who is a native of that State, having been born in slavery in 1859. He is a returned missionary from Africa, he having served in the V territory back of Liberia. He was sent out by the Baptist Mission Convention (colored) at Richmond, Va., and returned on account of his wife's failing heatth. He is now district missionary for Mississippi, Louisana and Florida. While in Africa his wife taught the heathen children, and he taught and preached to the grown people, who, intellectually are only children.

Rev. R. DeBaptiste, D. D., filling a pastorate at Galesburg, may fairly be credited to Chicago, where, for nineteen years continuously he filled the pulpit of the Olivet Baptist Church. He comes of good revolutionary stock on his father's side, his grandfather having been that John DeBaptiste, a native of the island of St. Christopher, in the West Indias: who came from France with Lafayette, settled in Virginia, and raised a family. All his progeny, like himself, were free, but felt the effects of slavery in the Old Dominion. Dr. DeBaptiste's father employed a private teacher in his family, and had to keep a wary eye on authorities, for people of color were not to be taught to read and write. This teacher was a scotchman, who taught the common English branches. This was at Fredericksburg, Va., and in 1846 the family removed to Detroit, where young De Baptiste continued his studies and made the best of his opportunities. He afterward, for three years taught school at Mount Pseasant, O., eight miles from Cincinnati, and being ordained in 1860, preached there. He went thence to Chicago. The Doctor is a quiet man, but his influence is felt in this convention.

Rev. Dr. E. K. Love, president of the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, is one of the clergymen so shamefully maltreated by the mob at Baxley, Ga., on last Monday. This man, born a slave, has achieved an education under the greatest difficulties, and is pastor of a church with 5,000 members the greatest Baptist congregation in the United States, and probably in the world. He was born in Alabama in July 1850, on a plantation three miles from Marion. His first owner was Gen. E. D. King, who sold him when but a mere infant to Wm. Richardson, upon whose death he fell into the hands of Robert Sanders, afterwards a lieutenant in the rebel army. The boy's father had managed to read, though not to write, and secretly taught his son his letters and to spell a little and being bright and anxious to learn, he picked up some reading and writing, and soon had the distinction of being the only Negro on the plantation who could spell. After the war he attended night school and made good progress. Feeling that he had a call to preach he saved money as he could and went to school at Lincoln University, at Marion, Ga. for about a year. Afterwards he went to the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, where he was graduated in 1877. These were years of arduous toil between intervals of study, and from hoeing cotton he went to the harder but more remunerative labor of ditching. It was with money thus earned that he went to Augusta to attend the home mission school. His money after a time gave out, but the prsident of the seminary at Atlanta loaned him money, and continued to do so until he graduated, and after graduation gave him employment. He began preaching long before his graduation and held several charges before taking the pastorate of First African Baptist Church, of Savannah, which he now holds. This is the oldest Baptist church in the country having been organized on the 20th of June, 1788, and celebrated its centennial last year. The church building cost originally $26,000, and since Dr. Love's pastorship, which began four years ago, $15,000 has been added in improvements, the land being worth $6,000. The complete church property is worth not less than $85,000. The property is not all in one place, and the church and the lot on which it stands are now worth not less then $70,000, while the main church has fourteen societies, or prayer-houses at various distances from Savannah, the furthest ten miles, the others averaging five and six miles. These are average good church-houses among those of the country in the South. Dr. Love makes a good presiding officer over a body that, at times, is quite as hard to manage as the American Congress.

The youngest member of the convention, and one who is looked upon as a coming man, is Rev. Mathew W. Gilbert born in Mechanicsville, Sumpter county, South Carolina, in 1862. He was born a slave but did not have to wait long for Shermans's legions. He was educated in Benedict Institute, Columbus, S. C., and took a college course at Madison Uniuersity, Hamilton, N. Y. During his college vacations he was employed as a missionery in South Carlonia by the American Baptist Association, (white) of New York. He is now pastor of one of the finest churches in the whole south, the church edifice costing $25,000, while the land is worth $10,000. This church is in Nashville, Tenn. He is a trustee of Roger Williams University of that city.

Dr. E. M. Brawley, missionary and financial agent for Tennessee of the American Baptist Publication Society, was born free at Charleston S. C., in March 14, 1851, and was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia, Pa., where he went at an early age. From the high-school he entered Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1875. Since his graduation, Dr. Brawley has filled a number of important positions, his one being high and honorable,

Written for The Freeman.

THE HAND OF FATE.

Our souls are one but we are twain,
And ever so must we remain,
Till Time doth ope' that farthest gate,
Where death drives back the hand of Fate.

For thee and me, for us alone,
The agony too deep for moan;
Others have found the shining mark,
But we have wandered in the dark.

Love smiled and gave us at our birth
Drink from his goblet of great worth,
But Grief, wan-visaged, stood by him,
And fast her tears fell o'er the brim.

Oh, sweet, within thy saddened eyes,
I see the ghosts of tears and sighs;
Sighs for the joys we have not seen,
And tears for the love that might have been

Clasp hands and pray for there is One
Who can undo what Fate has done;
Aye, clasp hands and pray, whate'er betides,
Death may unite w at Life divides.

—Ivanora B. Copeland.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16, 1889.

WILL CREATE A NEW ORDER.

The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters has voted to sever all connection with the High Court of England and organize as an American High Court. The differences arose over the admission of colored men to the Order, the English High Court insisting upon it and the American objecting.

Ah There!

Been here a long time, and intend to stay. We just want to let you know that we have shed, laid off, put away all summer goods and filled our store with

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

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Nobby Suits " "	20
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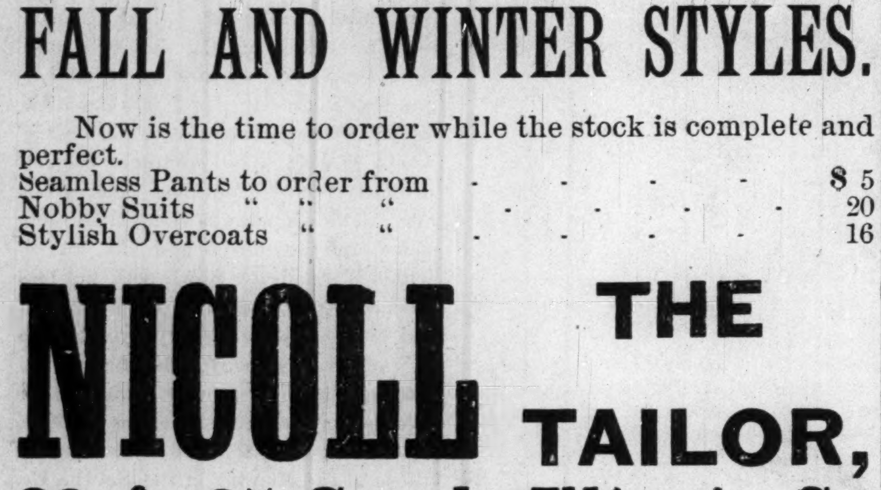

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This book contains 104 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $300 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher,

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If you want the best THIN HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR that can be made, send us $1.25, and we will send it postage paid.

Mention this paper.

ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

LIVELY TURNS OF THOUGHT.

Russia has appropriated 6,000,000 rubles additional to complete the Transcaspian railroad.

Suicide among German officers increases shockingly. During May twenty-three shot themselves, and the number for June was larger still.

A rustic bridge just completed in Houston county, Georgia, contains fifty-seven different kinds of wood and vines, and all were grown in the county.

Bathers at fashionable resorts are seen wearing bonnets trimmed with lace and flowers, a freak of fashion that is both incongruous and ridiculous.

Lieutenant Asseff recently rode from Lubny, in southern Russia, to Paris—1,630 miles—in thirty days, riding two horses alternately, one English, the other Russian.

According to a story from Ohio a marked sparrow, liberated at Londonville in July, was shot and killed in Huron, D. T., eleven days after, and the question arises how did the bird get so far off?

In Burmah it is believed that the ruby ripens like fruit. The natives say that a ruby in its crude state is colorless, and as it grows older turns yellow, then green, then blue, and lastly a brilliant red.

A lot of old letters having upon them stamps issued by the postmaster at St. Louis in 1845 were recently found at Galena, Ill. The denominations were 10 and 20 cents, both of which are extremely rare.

A woman's proper figure on the modern plan is said by the English authorities to be of 23 inches about the waist and 36 inches about the bust. There is a Mrs. McDonald in England, though, who has a waist of 18 and a bust of 38.

Recent Australian papers announce the finding of a nugget weighing 325 ounces and valued at £1,360. It was found near Wedderburn, Victoria, by a young man named Costa Clovich, who had only recently arrived in the colony.

At Atlanta, a few days ago, while Miss Mamie Nelson was dressing a large fat hen, she found a needle sticking through the gizzard, the point penetrating the heart. The needle was black and looked as if it was working its way out. The fowl was perfectly healthy.

In China the inhabitants are counted every ten years in a curious manner. The oldest master of every ten houses has to count the families and has to make a list, which is sent to the imperial tax house. Last year the whole number amounted to 879,383,500 inhabitants.

An Arizona paper says that at Proctor's well, Santa Rosa, the shells of seventeen-year locusts were brought up from a depth of 783 feet, to which depth the piping extends. It says: "There was quite a quantity of them; the entire shell was perfect, also the limbs and hairy covering of the back."

A letter from Calcutta reports that a herd of 100 wild elephants has been captured in Mysore. Also that there were 6,000 deaths by snake bites in the northwest provinces last year. In Madras 10,000 cattle were killed by wild animals and 1,642 persons lost their lives by snakes and wild beasts.

A rare bird was shot at Dundee, Ind., by Austin Dolla, a farmer. The bird is snow white and stands seven feet high. The remarkable fact that it weighs less than four pounds has excited no little interest. For want of the proper name the people have appropriately dubbed it the "phantom heron."

In Nevada electricity runs the very deep mines and has increased production 25 per cent. The men who work at 3,100 feet deep live about two years, notwithstanding the fact they work only about two hours per day. They get more pay than eight-hour men. They work fifteen minutes and rest forty-five.

The state board of horticulture of California has imported Australia lady bugs to fight the cottony scale which is now doing so much damage in the orange gardens of that state. The scale is the bug's chief article of diet, and this method of saving the orange trees has succeeded where all others have failed.

A very desirable corner of the earth is the Puyallop reservation, which the Puyallup Indians are ready to hand over to purchasers, in whole or in part. Some of the finest hop growing land in the country is on this reservation. Washington Territory is famous for its hops—which are quite as good as those of Kent.

A swarm of butterflies, so thick as to almost sbscure the rays of the sun, passed through Mott, Cal., recently. There were myriads of them, and many of them would light on moist spots in the streets, and as they straightened up their wings they looked like miniature pyramids. They were all uniform as to size, color and shape.

The battle against the desecration of the Sabbath continues to rage furiously in England. The Sabbath observance societies have attacked the cheap excursion system of the Brighton railway, which allows the poorer classes to spend Sunday at the seaside. They have even got a large number of the shareholders of the road to sign a petition against the system.

The attorney general of Manitoba announces that as a "government measure" he will at the next session of the legislature move the abolition of the jury system in civil casses in that province. The members of the bar are strongly in favor of this step, as many wrongs are perpetrated through sentimental verdicts by men who know nothing about the bearing of cases.

Books were scarce in puritan days, and perhaps that is the reason the writers made the most of the titles, using such choice ones as "A Reaping Hook Well Tempered for the Stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop; or, Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity. Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation;" "A Pair of Bellows to Blow Off the Dust Cast Upon John Fry."

Edward Danks, a well-known farmer of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, recently killed the largest rattlesnake seen in Southern Kentucky for a long time. He was crossing a field and heard a slight hissing sound in a bush. He saw a rattlesnake coiled up, and picking up a stout stick killed the serpent with a single blow. The snake was six feet long and had seven rattles and three buttons and was eleven inches in circumference.

While Mrs. Charles Rindesbacker, of Stockton, Ill., was visiting friends in Mankato, Minn., she was sitting talking with a friend one evening when she was startled to see her sister's face at the window. She made a sudden outcry, and her companion also saw and recognized the apparition. The next morning she received a telegram from Stockton stating that her sister had died at the very hour and minute that she had seen the face at the window.

Taking the Census.

There is no branch of the government that so accurately reflects the mind of its head as does the census office, says the Washington Post, and seldom has a work of a tenth of its magnitude been undertaken with so little restriction in discretionary power as that devolving upon the superintendent of the census. He is absolutely free in the selection of his assistants, whom he chooses with respect to their qualificaeions for the duties they are to perform, and his great work ends only when he shall say it is complete, and will involve an expeniture of not more than $6,400,000, exclusive of the cost of printing, engraving, and binding, whereas the cost of the tenth census was restricted to $3,000,000. The army of 40,000 employes will be in the field in June, 1890, every member doing exactly the same work at the same time, the active labor of enumeration being embraced within a few weeks. There is no other country that has ever undertaken so massive a census work, and the United States may easily be placed at the head of the nations of the world in the perfectness of its elaboration of this important function of the government. It is no exaggeration to state that the schedules of inquiries of any one of the fifty subjects of investigation embrace a number of inquiries of the schedules of most other countries, and especially does this comparison hold in the case of Great Britain.

The fact that the census of England is taken in a night has often been the subject of newspaper comment in this country, but when the character of this work is known it will be seen that there is nothing remarkable in the feat and that the results are in keeping with the time employed. The census of England involves merely a household schedule that can be answered in an evening by the head of a family and is left at the places of residence by police officers, who are employed to do this work by the British government, and who call for the lists the following morning. In this manner the census is, technically speaking, taken in a night. It would be folly to leave the schedule containing all the items of information required by the United States at the homes of the people to be answered, as in hardly one case in ten would even an attempt be made to answer it. Then the police forces of this country could not be called upon for this work, as their maintenance is here borne by the various cities, villages, and counties, whereas in England the general government pays half the expenses of all the police forces and controls them completely.

The house-to-house count of the inhabitants which will be pursued by the 40,000 enumerators on the first Monday of next June will be attended by an inquiry of the age, sex, nativity, race, physical condition, and all the facts relating to the people. For this purpose the country has been distributed into 175 census districts, for each of which there will be appointed a supervisor by the president next spring, whose duty it will be to subdivide his districts into what are called enumerators' districts. The salary paid the supervisors will be $125 per month and in addition thereto $1 for every 1,000 of the population of thickly settled districts and $1.40 for sparsely settled districts.

These supervisors cannot be paid less than $500, their average earnings probably amounting to about $850, which includes an allowance for clerical services. The enumerators will be paid 2 cents for every inhabitant, the same for each birth and death reported, 20 cents for each farm, and 30 cents for establishments of productive industry recorded by them, to which is added 5 cents for every veteran of the late war whose name goes on their lists.

The law permits the superintendent, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to withdraw certain schedules relating to special matters from the enumerators and commit the same to the charge of special agents employed by the superintendent for this purpose. These special agents are paid per diem and will be employed in 1890 as in 1880 collecting statistics of manufactures in all cities with a population exceeding 5,000 inhabitants throughout the country. In this manner the enumerators are relieved of some of the more important schedules of the lists and the vital work of the census facilitated.

Having subdivided his district the supervisor's duty is to nominate suitable persons for enumerators, whose appointment is made by the superintendent. These enumerators are allowed fifteen days in which to complete their work, when it is confined to cities and towns, and thirty days when it extends into rural districts. The schedules, when they are answered, are returned to the supervisor, who examines them and makes up the count in his district, then forwarding the same to Washington.

In 1880 the first schedules to be returned to this city were from Philadelphia, they being followed by the papers from Brooklyn.

Upon the receipt of these schedules the great work of tabulation begins, separate lists being made of all the branches of information which the census will show, such as race, nativity, etc.

The potato is said to be deteriorating, but it made many a mash in its better days.—Terre Haute Express.

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Next year begins Sept. 23. Medical Department opens Oct. 7th. Tuition in Medical $25 per school year; in Law $ 0. Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per school month.

For further information address

Rev. J. Braden,

President,

NASHVILLE · TENN.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Oh! forgive and forget, for this life is too fleeting
To waste it in brooding o'er wrongs we have met;
It is better, far better, to smother our anger,.
To teach the proud heart to forgive and forget.

In the path we must tread leading down to the valley,
Are crosses and trials to lift and to bear,
And the chalice of life from which we are drinking
Oft bears to our lips drops of sorrow and care.

But life is so short, be it sunshine or shadow,
That we cannot afford to brood over a wrong;
Let us lift up our burdens and bear them on bravely.
We'll lay them down shortly, it cannot be long.

Then forgive and forget! If the friends you love fondly
Prove themselves false and unworthy of trust,
Deal with them kindly, for they are but mortals,
Erring, like us, for we, too, are but dust.

Deal with them tenderly, pity their weakness;
We know every heart hath its evil and good,
We all have one Father in Heaven, hence are brothers,
Then let us forgive and forget as we should.

TOO LATE.

A Story of St. Valentine's Day.

CHAPTER IV.

The Squire did not put that embarrassing question to the Baron; he did not need; the information required was given voluntarily. The next morning he asked his guest if he should like to see his stud, of which he was not a little proud, and deservedly so—the Nettlethorpe stud had a wide reputation.

"But you don't hunt, I believe?" he added.

The Baron said he did not, but that he knew a little about horse-flesh, and did love a fine horse. Smoking cigars, the gentleman proceeded to the stables. The Squire was not quick at observation, and, even when observant of some unaccountable trifles, he was not given to put two and two together; they simply puzzled him for the time being, and then he was apt to forget they had occurred. To-day he was struck by the extensive knowledge of matters pertaining to horseflesh evinced by his guest, and thought it odd, considering that he had disapproved of any sporting proclivities. Then he remembered that he had been in the Prussian Guards, and ceased to wonder. In a little while however he was again forced to notice a further and more marked discrepancy. In an animated discussion with the Squire's stud-groom, the Baron's broken English seemed suddenly repaired, a very unmistakable cockney vernacular making itself evident. Every now and again, though, he seemed to recollect his part. and diverged into the imperfect pronunciation of a foreigner. Then the Squire thought it odd that a foreigner and a gentleman, ostensibly so ignorant of the English language, should be so familiar with the technical terms of a trainer's stable; these he not only understood, but applied correctly.

The Squire expressed his surprise.

"My fader," replied the Baron, lapsing into his broken speech—"my fader had a very' fine stud too, and always English grooms, Ven I was a small boy I did ride like one jockey;" and he laughed. His host was satisfied. "Madam Kennett, she did tell me her broder had splendid horses," he continued, "and asked me to come and see dem; so, as I did always hear how hospitable de English Squire was, I did come now."

Squire Nettlethorpe was more than satisfied; he was intensely relieved. The situation had explained itself; but he must warn his sister to be more careful with foreigners for the future. Then, feeling that he had harbored unworthy thoughts of the stranger, he intended to treat him to a piece of gratuitous confidence.

"Stub," he said to the stud-groom, "show the Baron the colt."

With a reluctant air the groom obeyed.

"For de Derby?" said the Baron.

The Squire nodded.

"I've kept him quiet," he said. "I think he'll be a surprise;" and then he sketched the splendid animal's pedigree. Unwittingly he made an omission, which, with unerring quickness, the Baron detected and corrected.

"You know it!" he said, startled.

The Baron saw his mistake.

"Everybody knows Dickey-bird," he said hastily, naming the colt's great-great-grandsire. "My father did breed from him. What you call this one?"

"Nettle," replied the Square, almost hesitatingly.

"If I vos one betting man I know what I should do;" and he went up to the colt and felt him with a hand evidently used to the office. "I do not believe dat in all England there is such a beauty," he said; and then he asked some experienced questions concerning the stable management, which the groom answered with reserve.

They had proceeded some yards on their return to the Hall, when the Baron suddenly turned on his heel, saying he had left his stick in the stable, and would fetch it. The Squire waited for him, standing still.

The stick was found behind the door, where the Baron had left it, and Stubbs produced it. The men looked each other in the eye steadily, the stick in the groom's grasp.

"What game is this you are up to?" he said menacingly.

"Don't you cut up rusty now, or I'll blow on you," was the answer; "keep dark and I'll square it."

"If you lay a finger on the colt, I'll —"

"Not likely—I'll take every penny I can get on him. What are you in for if he wins?"

"More than you could square; so be off. And look here," the groom added, as he handed his companion his stick. "Don't you show your nose here again, or I'll make a clean breast of it to the Squire."

With unruffled effrontry the Baron took out a pocket-book and handed the groom a hundred-pound note.

"For old times, Bill," he said; "I've turned over a new leaf. Never go inside a stable now—doing the foreign noble for a spree. Keep dark; I'm off at the end of the week."

"Well"—and Stubbs eyed the note—"we've been pals; and, if I'd been half the rogue you was, I'd maybe be doing a Spanish make-believe. Bein' on the square's often a virtue that's its own reward. If so be as you clear out of the Hall when you ses, an doesn't seek to come here agin, I'll take the note—its New-Year times, and it'll come handy."

The transfer was made under the conditions laid down, and the Baron rejoined his host, accounting for the time he had detained him by stating that the stick had got among the straw, and he had difficulty in finding it.

Before the end of the week, the Baron had established his footing in Nettlethorpe Hall as first favorite with all save Nell and Janet. Andrew declared him a good fellow, and invited him to his quarters in London, and the Squire pressed him to return at no distant day.

Nothing had been said about the brooch; at Janet's express desire, no allusion was made to the Baron on the subject; but, the night before his departure, his adieux being all made preparatory to an early start in the morning, he found on his toilet-table a small parcel containing the trinket. No sign or word accompanied it; it was there by itself, to speak for itself. The Baron was not sensitive. His attentions to Janet had answered the end for which they had been paid—namely, intimate relations with the family. He had seen that they were not acceptable from a serious point, even had he intended them seriously, which he did not; the prize, he said to himself, was not costly enough. So he put away the brooch as future stock-in-trade. During his brief stay at the Hall, he had picked up some valuable pieces of information outside stable-matters. Nothing had escaped his ears or his notice.

Nell's little love affair with her cousin, her anonymous Christmas gift, her supposed disappointment of the autumn, all were known to him. He had listened to good purpose, and, being quick of apprehension, had understood allusions meant only to contain meanings to the ears addressed. What remained to be told he drew from the Squire in apparently inadvertent questioning, and from Mrs. Kennett, who was apt to be cofidential if well led up.

A few days after the Baron's departure the twins returned home. Randall, at his sister's request, said nothing of the anonymous gift the latter had received on Christmas morning; but Nell, to whom unnecessary concealment was abhorrent, tock a private opportunity to display it to her mother, requesting that she would not mention the circumstance to any one, with the exception of her father. On taking it from its case, Nell found it was broken, two of the links having snapped across. She was distressed, far more than the occasion seemed to warrant.

"It must have been aunt Kennett," she said. "She asked to see it one morning; I took it to her, and, when she was examining it, Janet called me out of the room. When I came back I found it neatly done up in the case, and lying on the table. Aunt was not there; so I took it away, and put it into my box without examining it."

"It could not have been your aunt, Nell," exclaimed Mrs. Thanet. "Some one must have come in in her absence, opened the case from curiosity, and, handling the chain roughly, broken it —your servant probably."

"Or it might have been the maid who helped me to pack," said Nell. "I forgot to lock my box when I went down to dinner, and she may have returned to my room from curiosity, and so broken it. We packed the night before as we left early the next morning. Oh, I am so sorry—it is so unlucky!"—and she burst into tears.

Her mother took the girl's hands and held them to her breast. Her eyes too were moist, and her voice tender with sympathy.

"My child," she said almost in a whisper, "I did not ask you for your confidence. I knew why you withheld it. You had nothing definite to tell me; but a mother's eye is keen, Nell, and I read your secret. Even now I do not ask you to tell me all that has passed between you. I too have had my young days, and I know there are things too delicate for speech, things so fragile speech would break them. But I do ask you one question, Nell, and you will answer me truly, that I know. Did he ask of you any pledge?"

A faint "No," was the answer Nell gave.

"Do you consider yourself pledged to him?"

"Yes," was the reply this time, lowly spoken, but firm.

"Do you believe that he will return some day and ask you to be his wife?"

"Yes," again answered the girl, looking suddenly up into her mother's eyes half defiantly, as if rebutting an unworthy suspicion, and yet not wholly with the ring of confidence in her voice.

"You are young, Nell dear. You may have mistaken fancy for love; for, when you do love, you will not love unworthily, and a fancy is easily set aside.

"Mother darling," said the girl, drooping her eyes, "it is love, not fancy. Love with me is love for evermore."

"Even if you knew him to be unworthy?"

"Even if I knew him to be unworthy."

"Nell, would you be false to yourself?"

"No; only too true, mother. Love is no part of moral nature, to be evolved from virtue; it is a thing apart. How it comes no one yet has told; but, once come, no one yet has cast it out—a possession if you will—but dominant, and vital beyond time."

The girl spoke calmly; but her eyes glowed, and her mouth had a line of will which her mother read aright. She quailed for her child; but she saw her duty, and with a beating heart she performed it. One tender word first she spoke,

"You would make one effort, darling, to forget, would you not? Your pride would help you. You would not waste your youth in vain regrets; you would up and do."

Nell's eyes took a troubled look, as of vague apprehension. She answered gently.

"I should never try to forget, mother; don't you know a sorrow's crown of sorrows is remembering happier things'? But, if it were possible that the need should come, my pride should arm me against vain regrets; and life and I should find something better to do than pine in a 'moated grange'."

She tried to smile, but her lips quivered. "Mother, I believe in work."

Then the mother went silently to her desk, and laid before her child first the copy of the letter she wrote to Lyon Leslie, and then his answer.

With a face pale as the moonbeams, and scared eyes, Nell read the documents.

Mrs. Thanet's was simple and dignified. Even as her heart burned within her, Nell held her mother blameless if not wholly justified.

It ran thus—

"My Dear Mr. Leslie,—May I ask you, if circumstances forbid you to follow your inclinations to the only ultimatum her parents would approve, to cease the particular attentions you have lately paid our daughter. I have no reason to suppose that you have made yourself peculiarly acceptable to her; but youth is impressionable, and I would spare her unnecessary pain. We live in too small a community, and a young girl's name is a delicate commodity.

"Yours very truly,
"MARY THANET."

The gentle and almost portentous bringing-up of her mother had in a measure prepared Nell for the blow Lyon Leslie's letter dealt. Like a young sapling she bent to the blast, every leaf trembling, every fibre quivering.

The rebound was sudden—a spring back as from an inner force; but in after time the perfect growth would ever bear the traces of the storm it had weathered.

Nell's nature, though sympathetic with others, was partially independent of sympathy in itself. In her lightest hours she had been reticent of her own inner feelings, and in her grave moods, though often the recipient of the hopes and fears of doubting hearts, carefully enveloping her own in a reserved silence, not her most intimate friends, save Janet Kennett, and she but in part, had ever dared to question her.

The letters fell from Nell's hands.

"My poor child?" whispered her mother, the tears rolling down her cheeks. But Nell's eyes were dry.

Her eyes had deepened into night, they seemed to have suddenly sunk in their cavities. She spoke; her voice was cold and hard. It was nearly five o'clock, and she heard the servant coming to draw the curtains and light the lamp. Her senses were keen and clear. As she spoke, she bent and kissed her mother on either cheek, so brushing away the tears.

"I would be alone, mother," she said. "Good night. You will tell father—what you will."

She went to the door slowly, as one walking in an uncertain light; but her step was firm.

It seemed to Mrs. Thanet as if blood were oozing drop by drop from her heart, so intense was her sympathy with her child in this her hour of agony.

Nell's hand was on the door. With a sudden recollection, she turned back, went up to the table, replaced the locket and chain in its case, and, not trusting herself with a glance at her mother, left the room, Mrs. Thanet thought, like a shadow.

CHAPTER V.

For once in his life Mr. Thanet had, in the matter of his children, to yield to his wife; but not without a battle. Randall was to return to his studies at University College at the end of the week, and Nell was to accompany him in her deliberately chosen capacity of medical student. She had decided to be a woman-doctor.

But not even to her husband did Mrs. Thanet confide her daughter's motive, nor the circumstances which had led up to her decision. She had accepted Nell's determination as sound. She recognized the fact the girl in a few words stated, that work of an imperative and absorbing nature alone could save her mind from preying upon itself, and prevent her nature from drifting into hardness and recklessness.

"Just at present I am indifferent to the whole human species," she said, "save my own family; so do not give me credit for the wish for a vicarious life; but the science of medicine is a noble one, and I shall love it for itself, and in time it will humanize me once more. Randall does not like it; but even he is interested, and, perhaps, when we come to study together he will apply himself in greater earnest, and so better."

And it was this argument that gave Mrs. Thanet the victory over her husband. Whether Nell would pass a good curriculum or not, or would even pass at all, seemed a matter of perfect indifference to Mr. Thanet. If however her "fad" was likely to be of service to Randall, there was an end to serve in letting her take what he considered an unwomanly step; and he would give his consent.

Professions in commerce for his sons, and husbands for his daughters, were Mr. Thanet's moral responsibilities to his children; in these, until the episode of the twins, he had acquitted himself satisfactorily.

To Randall the news of his sister's sudden determination was an altogether joyful surprise. He pledged himself to increasing exertion to his father, and even went so far as to declare that, now Nell was to share his studies, he would rather follow the medical profession than any other in the world. And Mr. Thanet, more than satisfied, gave his wife *carte blanche* to make liberal arrangements for their daughter's comfort in London.

The nurse who had been in the family for over a score of years was to accompany the twins, and to have Nell under her special charge. She was a Scotchwoman, McIan by name, and a native of Mrs. Thanet's county, shrewd and faithful and of sober years, being over fifty.

In a very short time the trio had settled comfortably down in a small suite of rooms in Gower Street, and the twins were busy at work. Before appearing among her fellow-students, Nell paid a quiet visit to a hair-dresser, from whose sanctum she issued shorn of her woman's glory, her abundant and wavy hair. What remained was a crop, just long enough to curl slightly up all around the neck, and to fall, as her brother's did, in a large lock over her forehead, touching her eyebrows.

Seated opposite to each other at night in their little study, the shaded lamp between, their likeness to each other was simply startling. The dress too was illusive—she in a close serge jacket buttoned to the throat, with a narrow collar just appearing, he in his student coat of similar material.

Nell's step had caused a commotion at Nettlethorpe Hall. Perhaps it was not altogether unpleasing to Mrs. Kennett. The lady had noticed with no favorable eye her son's evident admiration of his beautiful cousin. She had other views for him; the baronetcy to which he was heir would be a barren honor, and her own fortune, though considerable, when it had been mulcted of portions to her daughters would not suffice to restore dignity to a title now associated with poverty and a menial profession. It was therefore incumbent on the future Baronet to marry well; money in the first place, but family also, if possible.

* * * * * * *

Lyon Leslie had joined his regiment, the —th, stationed in London. But his brother-officers all declared that he was not the good company he had been. He was hasty too, an unusual thing with the easy-going, self-indulgent Leslie. Some ventured to hint at country quarters, and to ask leave to look at his late additions to his photograph album; they did not find it convenient to touch on that ground again. The officer who had relieved him in his recruiting appointment at Thorpe had written to him once or twice, detailing such gossip as he thought was likely to be of interest to his predecessor. It was in this way that Lyon heard of Nell's Christmas visit to Nettlethorpe Hall, and then he called to mind the connection between his own family and that of the Kennetts; he was conscious of a tame regret that he had not remembered it sooner. If only there had been fortune, it might have been possible then; the Kennett baronetcy was important enough on paper, and really, after all, such a girl—she was like a queen—needed very few adventitious aids, he was sure—now he remembered, he used to feel she had good blood in her veins. After all, race never did die out. It might degenerate, but ever and again it asserted itself in a perfect specimen. It had done so in the case of beautiful Nell Thanet. Well, he would think over it — time enough: she wouldn't soon forget, that he knew; and there was no knowing what might turn up. Then he hoped with a sudden fear, that a certain little note might never reach Nell's eyes, he wished he had not been so hasty; but he hated manœuvering mothers.

With these thoughts chasing each other with uncertainty and regret through his brain, Lyon Leslie strolled into his club, and ordered luncheon. At a table close to his own were seated two men, one a Captain Barnes, known to him rather intimately. They were about to lunch, and Captain Barnes asked Lyon to join them, which he did. Captain Barnes then introduced his companion to Lyon as the Baron von Melkenburg.

"The Baron had come to buy some racing stock," he said; "he has made some good hits already, I think;" and the conversation became horsy.

The Baron, although he had made no sign, had at once recognized in his new acquaintance the gay recruiting officer of the little town of Thorpe, known to him well by reputation, and the haughty Miss Nell Thanet's lover.

The horsy talk led the Baron to Nettlethorpe Hall, He had been staying there during Christmas, he said, by special invitation, had gone to see Squire's stables, knew Mrs. Kennett and her three pretty daughters at Dresden, had nearly lost his heart to the youngest, Mees Janet; feared though, he was not of constant mind, for he fell head over heels in love with her pretty cousin Miss Nell Thanet. He found out in time however, that she was only a flirt; he caught her one night in the conservatory with her consin, kissing him, not under the mistletoe, but under the rose, She gave him however a very pretty souvenir, and he took from his waistcoat pocket a tiny box, opened it, and gave it to Captain Barnes to inspect.

"You're a pretty fellow for girls to give love-tokens to," he said, laughing, as he took out a tiny link of delicate workmanship and examined it curiously.

"Read de inside," said the Baron, with a sly glance at Lyon, who, with a quickened eye that betokened mischief, was watching the box.

"Dinna forget," read Captain Barnes, passing the tiny ring on to Lyon.

"Did Miss Thanet give you that—that link?" he asked.

"Yes, surely, I did say she did;" and the Baron replaced the box in his pocket.

With a violent effort, Lyon restrained himself. His caution, never long at fault, whispered to him how compromising a dispute with a so called Baron would be, a man who already was a little more than suspected to be an adventurer. His common sense, on which he prided himself, also told him that he had no right to be angry, no manner of right to question Nell Thanet's acton. Lyon Leslie was, if not base, yet hollow of heart; it never occurred to him to doubt the Baron's statement.

"She is gone to be one female medicine," added that gentleman. "I did see her in Gower Street this day; but she did not see me. I did take good care of dat. She was dressed like one boy, and her hair it was cut like one mop. Ve have woman doctors in Germany too—dey are ver' strong-souled females."

A letter from Lyon's Thorpe correspondent corroborated the Baron's statement.

There was something in the matter unaccountable to Lyon Leslie. He felt an inner conviction that, in some way, he was connected with the step the girl had taken; but he smothered thought, and tried to keep from speculating. His friend at Thorpe threw no light on the circumstances attending Nell's strange conduct, as it seemed to him. The affair of the link rankled in him, and, after a day or two's unwonted uneasiness and actual indecision, he determined to forget all about the girl, who, he had no doubt, was a designing little minx, after all. His heart smote him, and he anathematised an unobtrusive crossing-sweeper. He had had a good escape; and he would take good care of country quarters next time.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Tolstoi's Religious Teaching.

Count Tolstoi claims to have gained perfect peace and happiness from his sudden discovery of the true meaning of Christ's teaching. Whereas he once hated life and dreaded death, he now enjoys a complete serenity and a tranquil empire over himself. Whereas life once appeared to him appalling in its emptiness, and he experienced the thrice-doubled "vanity" of the preacher, he now lives with "happy yesterdays and confident to-morrows." Whereas wealth and fame and rank and comfort once seemed to him to slip into ashes at a touch, like the body of an exhumed king, he now finds contentment, hope, health, and blessedness in the life of a peasant and the toil of a shoemaker.

I have no doubt that in all this he does not deceive himself. In all sincerity and in all self-sacrifice there lies a potent alchemy, and the extent to which true happiness depends on external surroundings is inappreciable in comparison with what it gains from those elements of contentment and charity which have more power than aught besides to make our thoughts

"Pleasant as roses in the thicket's bloom,
And pure as dew bathing their crimson leaves."

He who lives up to an unselfish ideal will find with certainty that it yields him a delight which neither the world, the flesh, nor the devil can pretend to bestow.

But it no more follows that the same ideal should be adopted by all mankind, than it follows that the joy inspired by a delusion is an argument in favor of accepting the delusion. A hermit, a trappist, a stylite may be supremely happy, and yet the theory on which their lives are based may be radically false.

The church, he says, has nothing left her but the valueless pariphernalia of temples, images, gold embroidered banners, and—words. With her metaphysical explanation she has hidden the light of Christ's doctrines under her vestments, and has been scorched by it. She has done any work she ever had to do, and is atrophied. Therefore mankind has repudiated her and everything that is alive in the world of Europe has detached itself from her. All churches (he says) are like sentries carefully keeping guard over a prisoner who has long escaped them. He expressly compares himself to Jonah preaching to the Nineveh of a disregardful world.— Archdeacon Farrar in the December Forum.

Gladstone's Voice.

Gladstone's voice was heard in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J., the other morning. Mr. Gladstone and other prominent Englishmen talked into the phonograph at Col. Gourand's, Mr. Edison's representative in London, Dec. 18, and the cylinders were shipped to this country.

When the cylinder was affixed and the little machine started, the voice of Col. Gourand was first heard, introducing Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Edison. There was a moment's pause, and then in full, deliberate tones came the following words dropped from the English stateman's tongue nearly a month previous:

"I am profoundly indebted to you for, not the entertainment only, but the instructions and the marvels of one of the most remarkable evenings which it has been my privilege to enjoy. Your great country is leading the way in the important work of invention. Heartily do we wish it well; and to you, one of its greatest celebrities, allow me to offer my hearty good wishes and earnest prayers that you may long live to witness its triumphs in all that appertains to mankind."

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THE RACE PROBLEM NORTH.

The Journal says:

"It will take the descendants of slaveholders a long time to realize that white, as a mere color, is no more superior to black than red to yellow, and that a man's status should be determined by his character, and not by the color of his skin. The color prejudice is one of the sequences of slavery, and it will take time to remove it."

If the color prejudice is one of the sequences of slavery, why is it so active in Indiana, where slavery, as an institution, never existed. Some of our people—B. Harrison among them—are "descendants of slaveholders," but the overwhelming majority is not. Yet the Negro is under the ban—socially, politically and religiously—in Indiana There is not a parlor on Meridian street to which a Negro would be a welcome guest, however great his intelligence or high his character. There is not a Protestant church in the city where a Negro could rent and occupy a pew without disrupting the congregation. There is not an important office in the city, county or State for which a Negro, whatever his qualifications, could secure a Republican nomination, although the Negro vote is the very backbone of the Republican organization. The Negro is excluded to-day from mills and factories all over the State; he is practically barred from the professions; he is, to all intents and purposes, restricted to menial avocations as a means of livelihood. There is no perceptible difference in the treatment which the Negro receives from members of the two parties. He fares just as well in Democratic communities as in Republican communities; finds just as many business, social, political and religious opportunities in the former as in the latter; is everywhere confronted with that prejudice which the Journal says is "one of the sequences of slavery."

The existence of this prejudice in every section, in every State, in every county of the Union, is a fact known of all men. It may be unjust, unreasonable, inexcusable; but, however much it may be deplored or condemned, that it exists can not be truthfully denied. It is precisely the same article in Indiana that it is in Mississippi or South Carolina; the only difference being that in those States, with their vast colored populations, there is more frequent occasion for it to assert itself. Transfer the white people of Indiana en masse to Mississippi, or bring the colored population of that State in a body to Indiana, and whoever has studied human nature in the least knows that the white people of Indiana would act precisely as the white people of Mississippi do.

This race problem in the South is a serious one. There is no doubt about it. Its solution is going to tax the statesmanship and patriotism of the American people to the utmost. It is not to be promoted, however, by bandying epithets, nor by appealing to sectional jealousies, nor by representing as local to the South a race prejudice which is just as strong in the North. The problem will never be mastered until we look the facts squarely in the face, and admit that white human nature is precisely the same thing in the North that it is in the South.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE address of Charles S. Morris Satchell, of Louisville, Ky., before the National Baptist Association last Tuesday evening on the theme, "Is God dead," was masterly and magnificent. As the large audience sat and were enroaptued by the almost incessant outbreaks of eloquence, we felt that the race has indeed a Grady as its champion in young Morris.

The next issue of The Freeman will contain an illustrated letter from Lawrence, Kan., setting forth the moral, financial and material progress of the race in that place. It will also contain portraits and sketches of the representative men of the place.

OWING to the amount of space given to the National Baptist Association considerable matter is crowded out of this issue of The Freeman. We hope however to make amends in our next issue.

THE outrages of colored people continue in the Southland, the prayers of the people, the protests of the speachers and the reign of the Republican party to the contrary notwithstanding.

REV. J. W. CARR, PASTOR OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. W. Carr was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 5, 1856. His father, Rev. Horace Carr, was a slave, his mother free born, and he obtained his freedom thereby. He was reared on a farm near Port Royal, Tenn., accessible to the public schools of Tennessee, and was first taught by his father, who had acquired much knowledge of education for those days. He was taught to read and write as early as 1867. At this time there were no free schools in Tennessee. After he was considerably instructed by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jane Carr, she being free born, and after attending public school for six years, he then began his ministerial career. This was in 1875. He was called to the pastorate of the St. John Baptist Church, of Clarksville, Tenn., in 1877, which had a membership of 725. Resigning that charge he became an evangelist, and traveled extensively through Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia, after which he was pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Independence, Mo., and received instruction by Dr. M. Stone, D. D., and J. H. Long, D. D., of Lebanon, O., and also by Dr. Wheeler, of Independence, Mo., during which time he was very energetic in his studies. Going from Independence, Mo., to San Antonio, Texas, in 1884, he rescued a $5,000 church there, baptized 151, and added 250 to the church. From Texas he came to Indianapolis in June, 1887, at which time the Second Baptist Church building was occupied by the Zion Methodist congregation. He redeemed the church and found only 65 members. It now has a membership of 578. Made $1,100 worth of improvements, collected $7,000 in cash, paid on principal of debt $1,423. It was mainly through his efforts that the National Convention assembled in this city. Siuce his sojourn in this city he has made a host of friends and has built up the best congregation in the city. As a minister he is elouqent and captivating. Possessing tact and business methods of a very high ordor, he has proven himself a financial as well as spiritual leader. As an evidence of his ability as a leader and the esteem in which he is held, we have only to mention a few of the positions of honor which he has held:

Vice President of the Convention of the Northwestern States and Territories.

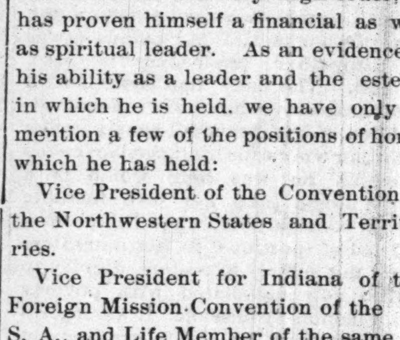
Vice President for Indiana of the Foreign Mission Convention of the U. S. A., and Life Member of the same.

Member of the Executive Board of the American National Baptist Convention.

Recording Secretary of the American Baptist Association.

President of the Board of Directors of the Guadalupe College, Seguin, Tex., and

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this city.



From the Cleveland Gazette.

Pete Jackson, the pugilist, is in Europe.

The Odd Fellows Signal, of Cleveland, O., has closed its career.

We desire agents in many cities. See our notice elsewhere in this paper.

Chicago has five colored teachers in her mixed schools. So has Cleveland.

John Holloway has been appointed Inspector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C.

Peter H. Clark has been transferred and promoted to the summer high school in St. Louis.

William T. Alexander, of Kansas City, Mo., recently published a history of the colored race.

Legitime, ex-President of Hayti, stopped at New York last week, from whence he sailed for France.

Fully forty Afro-Americans have been killed during the recent race trouble at Winter City. Miss.

Hon. A, W. Harris has been appointed inspector of customs for the Newport news district of Virginia,

The colored people of this country are paying taxes on $300,000,000 of real and personal property.

Edmund Pettiford, aged one hundred and four and doubtless the oldest man in northern Indiana is dead,

Place a dollar in a letter, send it and your address to us, and we will send you The Freeman for six months by mail,

Texas colored people own 1,000,000 acres of land and pay taxes on $20,000,000 of property. They have 2,000 churches and 3,000 schools,

The colored men who served in the rebel army as teamsters, servants, cooks, etc., held a Confederate reunion at Jacksonville, Ala., last week,

The Capital Saving Bank, established in Wasnington last October, has four hundred depositors. The average monthly deposit is now $14,000,

Huntsville, Ala,, has a colored justice of the peace, viz., J, J. Smith, who is president of the Huntsville Trade Company, owned by colored men.

Mrs. Millie Thomas, of Hopkinsville. Ky,, died last week at the age of 110 years. She was the mother of fourteen children; the oldest is ninety years old.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

Local and Lodge Nuggets.

Special to The Freeman.

After the close of the annual conference of the A. M. E. Church, which was held at Jefferson City, Mo., the Hon. Bishops Thomas Ward and A. Grant visited St. Louis and the different churches. Bishop Ward is one of the oldest bishops in the A. M. E. connection, with him travels Bishop Grant for the purpose of assisting him in his work. On Wednesday evening Bishop Grant preached an eloquent sermon at St. Paul Chapel, and on the following evening at St. Peters Church. They will leave in a few days to visit other points in Missouri.

* * *

Dr. Bryant, editor of the Southern Recorder, is in the city visiting the churches. He will leave next week for his home in Alabama.

* * *

Rev. Coleman was appointed pastor at St. Paul Chapel and delivered an interesting introductory sermon this morning.

* * *

Rev. Preston was re-appointed at St. Peter's Church, he will go on with his successful work for that church and people.

* * *

The Grand Lodge K, of P. of A. & E. A, E. A. & A., for the grand jurisdiction of Missouri and Kansas, met in th s city on the 11th and held a two days session with the following officers and membess present:

B. F. Rodgers, G. C. C.; C. W. Winfrey. G. V. C.; Wm. E. Osburn, G. K. of R. & S.; J. W. King, G. P.; S. A. Richardson, G. R.; C. K. Robinson, G. M. of E.; Massis McKay, G. L.; H. R. Tailor, G. M. at A.; Henry Willigms, I. G.; Alva Curtis, O. G.

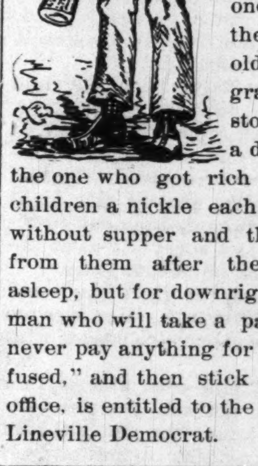
The roll was called and the members answered to their names. The Grand Chancellor then appointed the committee on credentials, which was Winfrey, Osborne, Goff, Richardson and King. The lodge was then declared at ease untill 7:30 p. m.

Evening Session:—The committee reported. Sir J. Will King, from New Era. Ludge, No. 9, Kansas City, Mo., William Moon, Damon Lodge No. 6, St. Louis, C K. Robinson, Excelstor No. 3. St. Louis, O. M. Wood. Mound City, No. 4. St. Louis. C, W. Winfrey. Pride of the West, No. 1, St. Lnuis. Six Sirs was recommended for P. C. degree as follows: Robert Thomas, of Maud City No, 4; C. K. Robinson, William A. Fisher and Robert S. Andrews, of Excelsior No. 3, William Moore and Limus Bell, of Damon No. 6. After calling the roll the degree of Past Chancellor was conferred, after which the various committees were appointed and the session stood at ease until 7:30 Wednesday evening.

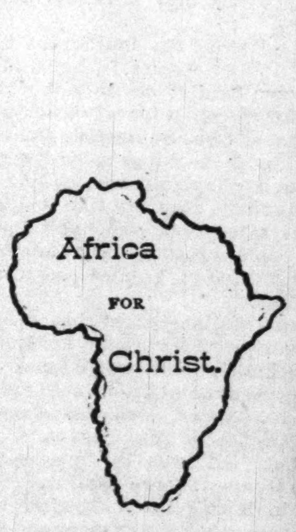
The evening session Wednesday was quite an industrious one there being a large amount of business transacted, after which the election of officers was held as follows:

B. F. Rogers, C. C.; J. W. King, G. V. C.; W. E. Osborne, K. of R. & S.; C. K. Robinsoo, M. of E.; Wm. Moore, G. P. The Grand Chancellor then appointed the following: Masses McKey, G. L.; John E. Offett, M. at A.; Robert Thomas, O. G.; Wm. A. Fisher, I. G.; C. W. Winfrey and J. W. Garrett were elected Supreme Representives. The supreme lecturer, O. W. Wood, by request of Masses McKay, grand lecture, proceded to install the officers. this being done a vote was taken for the next siting of the Grand Lodge, and Springfield, Mo., was accepted. second Tuesday in July 1890.

THE MEAN MAN.



A man who ows us two year's subscription, put his paper back in the postoffice last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who uses the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured the goat on his old grandmother's grave the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eye, the one who got rich by giving his children a nickle each to go to bed without supper and then stealing it from them after the children are asleep, but for downright meaness the man who will take a paper for years, never pay anything for it, mark it "refused," and then stick into the postoffice, is entitled to the first premium, Lineville Democrat.



REV. THOMAS L. JOHNSON.
Missionary Secretary and Publisher of the African Expositor.

Trage visited Stonington, Conn., the past week and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wagner. Mrs. Wagner is a very pleasing soprano.

* * *

The Rhode Island State Fair takes place at Providence on the 23, 24, 25, 29, 27 and it bids fair to excel all previous years. The vrrious committees have spared no expense in securing attractions.

* * *

While in Boston one day last week we met the very sweet tenor singer, Mr. Charles Payne, of the Fiske Jubilee Singers. He had just received a cablegram from Prof. Loudon to come by the next ship to join his company, but was compelled to decline the offer, as he had signed with the Memphis Fiske Singers, who open in Cincinnati the latter part of this month.

* * *

Mme. Selika is expected in Boston next month, where she will make her headquarters for the winter.

* * *

Mme. Stewart, prima donna soprano, will leave Harrisburg this week for Boston, where she will continue her course of study at the Conservatory of Music, and will be the leading soprano in a white church choir.

* * *

On last Monday, before leaving Providence for a visit to some points in Massachusetts and Connecticut, I went to the New Providence Dime Museum, where The Freeman scribe is always received courteously, and among the artists was Charlie Hunn, who to my mind is the most original colored comedian now on the American stage. At each appearance he received an ovation. This was his last week on the Dime Museum stage, as he opens next week in New York with Gus Hill's World of Novelties. After a good variety bill the well known melo-drama, "The Danites," was produced, and I can safely say that the work was the most creditable that I have yet witnessed by a cheap company of this nature. Those looking for amusement in Providence can easily find it by going to this museum, as continuous performances are going on from 1:30 to 10 p. m.

* * *

The DeWolfe Sisters delighted patrons of the Westminster Musee. Providence, the past week, This week they will be seen in New York as duettists. These charming sisters are a success everywhere.

* * *

Tom McIntosh has been playing in St. Lo uis the past week.

* * *

Sig. John Dorris, the favorite baritone, of Worcester, Mass., made a flying visit to Boston on professional business the past week.

* * *

A few weeks ago we took occasion to urge that some energetic man with money should start a colored dramatic company. Scarcely had the readers of The Freeman read the news before the project was started by an enterprising saloon keeper of Philadelphia, with Mr. R. Henri Strange, of that city as star and manager. Whether there is talent enough in Philadelphia to complete a first-class company is more than we are prepared to say. We doubt it very much. Yet I can safely say there is enough in this country that can be gotten together very handily. However, the move is a very commendable one, and if judiciously managed will be a success. And we predict that should this enterprise pay, within a year thereafter white managers will be looking for colored artists. Success to you, Strange Dramatic Company,

* * *

Artists will please send route for publication, TRAGE.

REV. R. DeBAPTISTE,
Statistician, Galesburgh, Illinois.

REV. HARVEY JOHNSON,
Of Baltimore, Md., Author of the "Hamite."

REV. E. M. BRAWLY,
Of Tennessee.

REV. W. R. PETTIFORD,
Of Birmingham, Alabama.

REV. WM. J. SIMMON,
President of the National Baptist Association and Editor of "Our Women and Children."

REV. D. A. GADDIE,
Treasurer, Louisville, Ky.

REV. WM. A. BURCH,
Pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O.

DR. W. B. JOHNSON,
Of Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C.

REV. J. E. JONES,
Of Richmond, Va., Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Society.

REV. J. F. BOULDEN,
State Missionary, Columbus, Miss.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE COLORED BAPTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES. PORTRATIS AND SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE LEADERS.

THE NATIONAL COLORED BAPTISTS.

In Convention and Meeting of the Western States and Territories and the Home Missionary Society—The Work of the Convention—What it Accomplished-Personal and Notes

Ere this article reaches you the great body of the colored Baptists of America who representatives have been in session in this city for the past week will have adjourned, and its members enroute to their different homes. To say that it was a great gathering, that it was composed of the brains and intelligence of the race is patent to these who attended the sessions from day to day. It was a great body, composed of great men, with a great work to be accomplished. As stated in our last issue the General Association of Baptists for the Western States and Territories met in the Second Baptist Church last Wednesday. Sept. 11.

The meeting, in the absence of the moderator, was called to order by Rev. J. F. Thomas, of Chicago. After Scripture reading and prayer, the committee on nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year, all of whom were duly elected: Moderator, J. F. Thomas, Chicago; assistant moderators, J. W. Carr, Indianapolis, and J. A. Stewart, Topeka, Kan.; recording secretary, J. L. Cohron, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, R. DeBaptist, Galesburg, Ill., treasurer, J. P. Johnson, Chicago. The officers, in brief but happily-worded speeches, thanked the body for the honor conferred upon them.

The pastor of the church, Rev. J. W. Carr, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, to which a fitting response was made by Rev. J. P. Johnson, of Chicago. Rev. Joseph Smothers, of Mississippi, formerly a member of the Legislature of that State, led in prayer. The appeal was a peculiarly affecting one, as he prayed for the safety of his people in the South from the men of blood who are pursuing them. There were fervent amens and many were moved to tears. Prayers were offered by Dr. Bolden and Rev. Mr. Booth, State missionary for Alabama, and appeals for encouragement in missionary work in Africa were made by Rev. Fryerson, Professor Jones, Richmond College, Virginia: Rev. Williams, of Kentucky; Rev. Tapp, a returned missionary from Africa; Rev. Chichon and Dr. Clanton, of Louisiana; Rev. Copeland, of Memphis, and Rev. Bowen, of Mississippi.

The moderator appointed as a committee on enrollment Revs. Gray, Muse, Belay, Pearman and Jones, and as a committee on finance Revs. W. H. Harrison, J. T. White and J. H. Stewart. Rev. Eugene Evans was appointed to act as reporter, to keep the newspapers informed of the doings of the convention.

The Alabama delegation, during the morning session, of the Association of Western States and Territories, through Dr. C. O. Booth, offered a resolution appointing a day of prayer for the deliverance of the black people of the South from their oppressors. The resolution, heartily indorsed, and referred to a committoe to a report at one of the joint meetings to-day or to-morrow, was as follows:

Whereas, Evidence in the form of tidings and wounded brethren and sisters is before us to the effect that the colored peo- of some of the Southern States are greatly confused and sorely perplexed because of the fearful oppressions inflicted upon them by their neighbors; and,

Whereas, There seems to be in many cases no help for them, before the courts and laws of our country, because of the absense of strong sentiments of righteousness and justice in the hearts of the American people in the defense of the oppressed; and,

Whereas, The Lord Jehovah has been, in all ages, the last hope but sure refuse of the weak and oppressed, the pious and the supplicating of every people, therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the national bodies of the colored Baptists to the United States of America, assembled in the city of Indianapolis, that the third Sunday in October be designated and set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, at which time the colored people of the United States of America shall assemble in their various houses of worship to pray to Almighty God that he will pour out upon the people of this great country the spirit of peace, of love, of justice and of mercy, that we by the same may be delivered from hatred, violence and death, and so be permitted to go on our way to devotion in peace and joy.

The following were chosen as members of the national committee to wait upon the President of the United States and the Attorney-general, at Washington, and present to them the resolutions on the Georgia outrage:

Ohio—Rev. J. M. Meeks.
District of Columbia—Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D.
Louisiana—Rev. John Marks.
Kansas—Rev. J. A. Stewart.
Michigan—Rev. E. H. McDonald.
Texas—Rev. W. T. Denison.
West Virginia—Rev. J. W. Riddle.
Georgia—Rev. C. H. Lyons.
Virginia—Rev. G. B. Howard.
Tennessee—Rev. M. W. Gilbert, A. M.
Kentucky—Rev. C. H. Parrish, A. M.
Illinois—Rev. B. Hillman.
Maryland—Rev. Harvey Johnson, D. D.
Mississippi—Rev. Joseph Smothers.
Alabama—Rev. H. J. Europe.
Missouri—Rev. J. L. Cohron, M. D. C.
Indiana—Rev. W. H. Anderson, D.D.
Florida—Rev. H. C. Bailey,

A copy of these were wired to the President Thursday Sept., 13.

A committee, when the reglar order of business was resumed, was appointed place of holding the next annual meeting. The following selections were reported: Preachers of annual sermon, Rev. R. DeBaptise, D. D., and Rev. W. P. T. Jones; preachers of educational sermon, Revs. W. H. Anderson and E. M. Choron; preachers of missionary sermon, Revs. C. H. Richardson and J. T. White. The committee appointed on the part of the Western States and Territories submitted a report recomending the consolidating of that association with that of the foriegn mission convention. The report was unanimously adopted. This, it is understood, will make a stronger organization in the work of evangelizing Africa.

Miss G. M. DeBaptist, of Chicago, read an excelent paper on the subject of "African Mission Work in Sunday-schools." Dr. Bowen, of Meridan, Miss., spoke on the subject of "The Inspiriation of the Scriptures." The subject was admirably treated and showed that the speaker had given profound study to his theme. The following were appointed on the executive board: Revs. A. Ward, Decatur, Ill.; J. W. Crushshon, Jacksonville, Ill.; Thomas L. Johson, Chicago; W. P. T. Jones, Denver, Col.; W. H. Anderson, Evansville; J. Thomas, Quincy, Ill.; P. W. Barker, North Topeka, Kan, The auditing committee reported money received during the meeting of the Association of Western and Territories at $205.61. The meeting of this particular body was then declared adjourned to meet subject to the action of the joint committee of the respective conventions.

From 12 noon until 1 o'clock a mass-meeting was held with short speeches for the success of the four conventions that follow the initial meeting. There were fervent prayers made for the success of the mission work in Africa and for the oppressed people of the South.

FOREIGN MISSION CONVENTION.

The African Foreign Mission Convention of the United States opened at 3 P. M., with Rev. E. K. Love, D. D., of Savannah, Ga., presiding. The Doctor is among the most learned of the race in the South. Rev. J. W. Carr, of Indianapolis, made an address, welcoming the delegates to the city, many of the delegates having come in on the day's trains. This was responded to by Rev. Wm. A. Burch, of Cincinnati. The convention, led by Rev. Thomas L. Johnson, of Chicago, sung a missionary hymn, written for him by D. P. Hendy; an Englishman. The hymn bore the title, "Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hands:"

What God hath said shall be fulfilled;
His living temple he will build;
From every land the stones be brought,
And into one grand temple wrought.
There is a day—it comes apace—
When through the power of sovereign grace
Oppression's fetters, snapped, shall fall,
And cords of love bind one and all.

Dr. Love then delivered his address, which was largely devoted to the subject of African missions.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Colley, a returned missionary, who has spent eight years in Africa, made an interesting address. He has with him a large number of curiosities from the Dark Continent, and delivered two or three lectures during his stay here. The report of the committee on enrollment showed that 17 States are represented in the convention, by 155 delegates, distrbuted as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 9; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 14; Indiana, 20; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 18; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 2.

Friday Sept. 13, 1889.

At the morning session a special committee on the State of the country was appointed, consisting of Rev. R. DeBaptiste, of Galesburg, Ill.; Rev. J. M. Meek, of Ripley, O., and Rev. W. H. Anderson, of Evansville. The following resolutions were referred to these gentlemen, and will come up again next week:

Whereas, The colored Baptists of all this country are represented in this meeting, in this, the home of our worthy President; and

Whereas, News comes to us from some of the Southern States that our people are being shot down like dogs or wild beasts at their homes, in their fields and other places without redress for outrages and wrongs perpetrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of this confederation, as a Chirtian body, to raise our voice in uncompromising terms against these outrages.

Resolved, further, that this body lay our grievances before the President, and all the governors of the States where these outrages are perpetrated, and ask them for the protection that belongs to citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we will, above all things else, lay our case before the court of heaven, and will earnestly implore the protection of court.

These resolutions were presented before the arrival of the Georgia delegates to give their story of the outrage. This association of Western States and Territories, as it is called, is now supporting two missionaries in Africa and preparing to send two more.

Reports accompanied with money for African missions were received from the Second Baptist Sunday-school of Helena, Ark.; Rev. Newsom, of the Eastern Baptist Association; Rev. D. Hillman, of Illinois; Rev. Stewart, and Rev. P. W. Barker. The last named made some remarks upon woman's mission work, as did Dr. R. DeBaptiste, of Galesburg, Ill., and Dr. Boothe of Alabama. Miss Gilbert, of the State University of Kentucky, represented the Woman's Educational Convention, which has raised $8.000 for educational work in that State. Reports were also received from Rev. Joseph Smothers, of Mississippi, and Rev. E. Williams, of Kentucky, each representing State associations.

Friday was the second day of the Baptist Foreign Mission Association and the attendance was increased over that of the previous day by the arrival of quite a number of delegates. This association has been organized for ten years, and is composed of the most prominent colored men of this country and a number of women who occupy positions as educators and writers. The report of the committee on enrollment increased the attendance of accredited delegates to nearly 200. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, which was adopted and the officers installed:

President—Rev Dr E K Love, Georgia.

Recording Secretary—Dr S E Clantos, Louisiana.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr J E Jones, Virginia.

Treasurer—S E Farrar, Virginia.

Vice-presidents—Alabama, R T Pollard; Arkansas, E C Morris; Florida, H C Bailey; Georgia, C T Walker; Illinois, R DeBaptiste; Indiana, J W Carr; Kansas, J A Stewart; Kentucky, G W Bolling; Louisiana, A S Jackson; Mississippi, S F Bolder; Missouri, G H McDaniel; Michigan, E H McDowell; Ohio, J M Meeks; Tennessee, M W Gilbert; Texas, J H Garnett; South Carolina, H N Bouey; Virginia H H Mitchell, West Virginia, C H Payne; District of Columbia, W B Johnson; Maryland, Wm Alexander

Excutive Board—A Binga, J H Holmes, R Wells, E Payne, A Dunbar, R C Hopson, D W Vassar, J A Taylor, E Watts, H Williams, jr., C W B Gordon, F Cook, J M Armstead, P F Morris, H H Mitchell, Virginia; W A Holmes, Arkansas; C Johnson, North Carolina; J P Brockington, South Carolina; D A Gaddie, Kentucky; T L Gordon, Mississippi; A R Griggs, Texas; Harvey Johnson, Maryland; A M Newman Louisiana; W B Johnson, Washington, D. C.; C H Payne, West Virginia; W A Brinkley, Tennessee; E R Carter, Georgia; W T Dixon, N Y.

The election of Dr. Love was an enthusiastic recognition of his service as president of his great body of Baptists. Mrs. Victoria B. Huff, of Columbus, Ga., sent her paper, "What Should Baptist Women Do to Redeem Africa?" which was read by Rev. C. T. Walker. Dr. Albert, professor in the university at Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. A. B. Chaffee, of Seymour, and Rev. Dr. Henry Day. Rev. W. F. Taylor and Dr. Riley, of Indianapolis, were introduced to the convention. Miss J. P. Moore, who has for twenty-five years worked among the colored Baptists of the South, was also introduced, and made a brief but beautiful and touching speech. The morning session closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Pettiford, of Alabama.

Much of the afternoon session was taken up in discussing a report brought in by a special committee, of which Dr. E. M. Brawley was chairman, the committee having been appointed to investigate objections brought against the reception of Rev. R. T. Hoffman, of Nashville. The discussion was somewhat spirited, but the report was adopted, an action that will be of benefit to the denomination everywhere:

Under the report the president appointed the following committee: J. E. Jones, D. D., R. DeBaptiste, D. D., W. J. Simmons, D. D., William Gray, C. T. Walker, E. M. Brawley, D. D. and C. O. Boothe.

Rev. William Gray, of Monmouth, Ill., was chosen chairman of the committee on the state of the country, to wait upon the President of the United States and the Attorney-general and lay before them the resolutions passed regarding the outrage at Baxley, Ga.

The report of the executive board was read by the corresponding secretary, Dr. J. E. Jones. It gave a full history of the finances and disposition of the funds since the last meeting of the convention, at Nashville, Tenn. The following amounts were read, as received from the different States: Kentucky, $207.95; Alabama, $345,86; Tennessee, $306.77; Georgia, $503.79; Louisiana, $509.76; Texas, $735.44; Florida, $40; Arkansas, $49.25; Virginia, $1,445.66; North Carolina, $220.85; Maryland, $162; District of Columbia, $211.67; West Virginia, $40.45; New York, $30; London, England, $60; South Carolina, $71; Ohio $31,60. The amount from Indiana was not given, but was small, like that from Ohio, this State being new in the organization. Of the amounts named, $673.27 was received from members at the convention last year, after the report closed, and there will probably be a large amount to pay over in like manner from delinquent members this year. Tne amount actually received by the Secretary was $7,372.51 from all sources; disbursements, $6,750.14, leaving a balance on hand of $693.37.

Rev. C. T. Walker; of Georgia, offered a resolution thanking the officers and members of the Cosby Missionary Society, of Richmond, Va., for the gift of $459.74 to erect a mission school in Africa, to bear the name of the lamented missionary, Dr. Cosby, who died in the Dark Continent. The resolution was carried amid much applause.

Judge M. W. Gibbs and Mr. J. E. Rector are applicants for the position of receiver of public monies at Little Rock, Ark. This is the position tendered the late A. M. Neely.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, has accepted an invitation to deliver the enancipation address at Henderson, Ky., Sept. 21.

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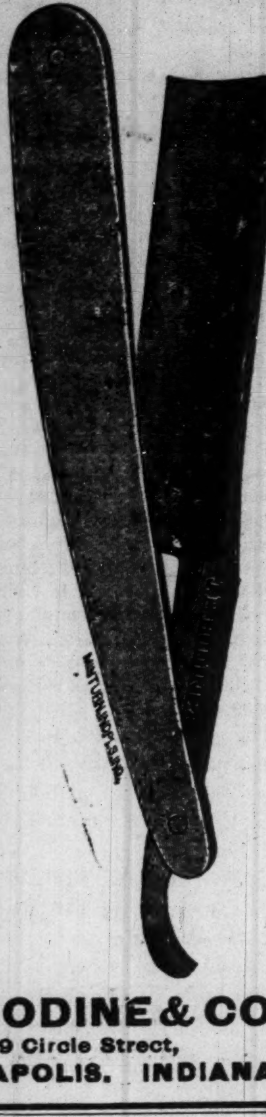

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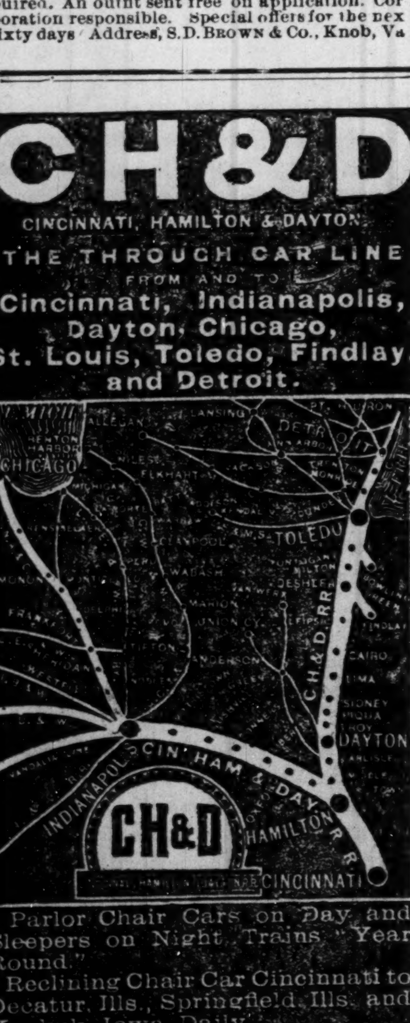

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FOOT LIGHTS.

A Useful and Intelligent Chapter on Stage Illumination.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth theatrical performances began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the theaters were exposed and the stage and galleries were open to the sky, artificial lighting was not an absolute necessity. Nevertheless, wax lights appear to have been used for this purpose. In the pastoral play of "The Faithful Shepherdess" Fletcher has these lines:

Nor want there those who, as the boy doth dance
Between the acts, will censure the whole play;
Some like, if the wax lights be new that day;
But multitudes there are whose judgment goes
Headlong according to the actor's clothes.

Malone, in his edition of "Shakspeare," describes the stage as formerly lighted by means of two large branches "of a form similar to those hung in churches." But it was soon found out that the branches obstructed the view of the spectators and were otherwise inconvenient; so they gave way to small circular wooden frames furnished with eight candles, four on each side.

The frontispiece to the Dublin edition of Chetwood's "History of the Stage" (1749) shows the stage lighted by hoops of candles in this way, suspended from the proscenium, with no foot lights between the actors and the musicians in the orchestra. The body of the house, according to Malone, was lighted "by cressets or large open lanthorns of nearly the same size as those which are fixed in the poop of a ship."

The use of candles involved the employment of a candle snuffer, who came on at a certain pause of the performance to tend and rectify the lighting of the stage. His appearance was usually greeted with the same derision which now marks the entrance of the "supe" who carries chairs on or off the stage, spreads or removes a carpet, etc.—the same derision, only rather more obstreperous, for the audience were wont to even go so far as hurling missiles at the unfortunate candle snuffer. In Foote's comedy of "The Minor," Shift, one of the characters, ascribed the courage which was a component part of his character to the experience gained as a candle snuffer in Drury Lane: "For I think, sir, he who dares stand the shot of the gallery, in lighting, snuffing, and sweeping, the first night of a new play, may bid defiance to the pillory, with all its customary complements. But an unlucky crab apple applied to my right eye by a patriot gingerbred maker from the burrough, who would not suffer three fiances from Switzerland because he hated the French, forced me to precipitate retreat."

It was Garrick who first introduced foot lights on the English stage, in 1765. He borrowed the practice from Italy, having just returned from a journey in that country. When oil lamps took the place of Garrick's the occupation of the candle snuffer was gone forever. Probably the trimming of the lamps became his next duty, and, as time went on, he developed into the gas man that indispensable attendant of the modern theater.

The street gas lamp, after numerous abortive experiments, established an uncertain foothold for itself in 1810, and by 1817 had become a permanent institution. Gradually the new mode of lighting stole from the streets into manufactories and public buildings, and finally into private houses. By 1828 it had made its way into the theaters, for in that year an explosion took place in Convent Garden Theater, by which two men lost their lives. Great excitement ensued. The public was afraid to re-enter the theater. The manager published an address stating that the gas fittings would be removed from the interior of the house and safer methods of illumination substituted. While the alternations were in progress the theater was closed for a fortnight, the Convent Garden Company appearing at the English Opera House or Lyceum Theater.

Gradually, however, the world grew bolder, and gas again made its appearance on the stage. Still, its employment was strenuously objected to in various quarters. In 1829 a physician, writing from Bolton Row and signing himself "Chiro Medicus," addressed a remonstrance on the subject to a public journal. In the course of his practice he had met with several fatal cases of apoplexy which had occurred in the theaters or a few hours after leaving them, and he had devoted much time to investigating the cause. The conclusion at which he had arrived was "that the strong, vivid light evolved from the numerous gas lamps on the stage so powerfully stimulated the brain, through the medium of the optic nerves, as to occasion a preternatural determination of blood to the head, capable of producing headache or giddiness, and, if the subject should at any time laugh heartily, the additional influx of blood which takes place may rupture a vessel, the consequence of which will be, from the effusion of blood within the substance of the brain or on its surface, fatal apoplexy." It was his opinion and that of many of his professional brethren that the air of the theater was very considerably deteriorated by the consumption of gas, and that the consumption of oxygen and the new products and the escape of hydrogen occasioued congestion of the vessels of the head. Indeed, by actual inquiry he had found that theater goers and actors were by no means so subject to apoplexy or nervous headaches before the adoption of gas lights as afterward.

In spite of all his reasonings, however, "Chiro Medicus" did not succeed in his well meant efforts to turn off the gas. Since his time numerous improvements have been made in the stage foot lights, or floats, as they are technically called. It was not till 1863 that, at the instance of Charles Fechter, at the London Lyceum, the floats were sunk below the surface of the stage, so that they should not intercept the view of the spectators. His example was speedily followed by other managers; and a few years later, owing to accidents which had occurred to the dresses of dancers when they approached too near to the foot lights, these were fenced and guarded with wire screens and metal bars.—William S. Walsh in Lippincott's Magazine.

The Course of Atlantic Currents.

At the last session of the Paris Academy of Sciences, early in the present month Prince Albert of Monaco presented to the Academicians a great map upon which he has summed up the results of his researches during the last three years on the direction of surface currents in the Atlantic Ocean. The prince who is very fond of science, has had no less than 1,675 "floaters," generally sealed bottles containing letters of instruction, set afloat at different points on the European and American coasts, and up to date 146 of them have reappeared along the coast of Norway, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the Azores, Madeira, Canaries, the Antilles, in mid-ocean, and also in the Mediterranean. An attentive examination of their points of departure and arrival has enabled the mapping out, approximately, of the courses which these rescued floaters had taken. The work on the chart presented by the prince demonstrates the circular movement from left to right of the surface waters of the Atlantic Ocean around a point situated somewhere to the southwest of the Azores. The extended circle or band of this vast whirlpool projects toward the northeast a branch which is detached just off the entrance to the English Channel, and bathes the coasts of Ireland, Scotland and Norway. Off the Straits of Gibraltar the current appears to yield accidentally to the powerful sweep of the western winds—for only a single floater has been found in the Mediterranean. After sweeping entirely around the Canaries, the current travels toward the west, to mingle a little later with the equatorial current, and flows beside the Little Antilles until it effects its junction with the Gulf Stream.

All countries bordering on the Atlantic have furnished some information to the prince's chart. He now proposes, with the aid of the hydrographic department of the French navy, to continue his useful work, and solicits a continuation of the thoughtful co-operation of all navigators and naval administrations.—Boston Journal.

The Influence of Tobacco.

The "smoker's sore throat" is more easily induced by the use of cigars than the pipe. When once it is fully established it is quite incurable so long as the cause that excites it is allowed to continue.

The effects of tobacco on the spinal cord, and the cord of sympathetic ganglia are often pronounced. An injurious influence on the spinal cord and its nerves would be shown in the production of external insensibility, or in disturbed action of the muscles by convulsion or paralysis.

In the blood, the prolonged inhalation of tobacco produces changes very marked in character. The fluid is made thinner than is natural, and in extreme cases, paler. In such instances the deficient color of the blood is communicated to the body altogether, rendering the external surface yellowish, white, and pasty.

The nicotine plays a very important part on the motor fibers of the spinal nerves, and probably on the cord itself. It excites through these structures muscular agitation, followed by temporary suspension of action and paralysis. In like manner tobacco smoke has the property of acting on the sympathetic system of nerves exciting them to produce muscular spasm, followed by deficient power. It is from this cause that the organs of organic life are so irritable, sluggish, and powerless in confirmed smokers.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, in St. Louis Magazine.

Unwelcome Arrivals.

St. Peter—"Halt!"

New Spirit—"Can't I come in?"

St. Peter—"I'd rather you wouldn't. You are just out of college, and we don't wan't any advice about running the universe."—New York Weekly.

Editor Stone's Flowers.

One of the places where Brooklyn people like to go on Sunday afternoons is the sidewalk in Franklin avenue before he beautiful gardens of Editor Stone of the Journal of Commerce. On the afternoons of pleasant Sundays the head gardener brings out the treasures of the hothouses and places them near the sidewalk railing. Oftentimes Mr. Stone stands near by and talks about his favorite flowers.

Suffering Seals.

Seal fishing is one of the greatest industries of the Newfoundland coast, their skins bringing fabulous prices as articles of wearing apparel, while the oil is useful for many purposes.

The dwellers of the frozen north make clothing, boats, tents and even cooking utensils from the skin of seals, and use their oil and flesh for food.

These animals are among the most interesting of the animals that have their homes in the waters. They have great soft brown eyes that gaze at you with the innocent, wondering look one sees in the eyes of a calf, and long before commerce found use for the seal their intelligence and docility gave them a place in the folk lore of the north.

Scotland and the Scandinavian peoples gave birth to many charming legends, based on the belief that seals ofttimes transformed themselves into human shapes.

They are gentle creatures, easily domesticated and becoming very much attached to their human friends; they are also very easily trained, learning all the tricks that dogs perform.

It is said that when distressed the seal not only gives voice to its sorrow in plaintive cries, but that great tears will roll from its eyes.

The Newfoundland seal fisheries furnish over 700,000 skins to commerce annually, and Alaska about a third that number; and what is man's return for this revenue of money? Seals are cruelly killed. Off the Newfoundland coast they are skinned before life is extinct, despite their cries and writhings.

During the past spring over 500,000 of these poor creatures were captured and brought to Halifax and St. John, and all had been killed in a barbarously cruel manner. Such treatment merits the indignatian of the whole civilized world, and it is a pity that the age does not still believe the old legends that would clothe the seals with power to return in other forms and to wreak vengeance on their persecutors; and yet it seems that a man who could take the skin and fat from a living animal while its moans bespoke its anguish and its great eyes plead for pity would not listen to any spirit or living creature, or to the small voice within. —New Orleans Picayune.

The Great Map of the United States.

When the map of the United States now in preparation by the Geological Survey is completed it will be a most creditable specimen of topographic art. Congress last winter for the first time distinctly recognized the survey, which for some years has been in progress, as the basis of this map, by making a separate appropriation of $200,000 to carry it on. These surveys, according to the Washington correspondence of the American Geographical Society, have now been completed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, and they are partly made in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire. The maps now in progress or completed are on a scale of one mile to the inch, and are engraved on copper. The expense of the completed surveys has been shared by the several states and the United States. It was recently announced that the topographic survey of Illinois and the surrounding states was about to begin. The maps of the central and southern portions of the country and also the Pacific slope will be on a scale of two miles to the inch, while in the thinly settled regions of the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin, and the high Sierras the scale is four miles to the inch. When this great atlas can be gathered into volumes it will comprise 2,600 sheets, and for the first time civil engineers, students, and the general public will be able to derive from these fine specimens of the map maker's art fairly correct and minute information concerning the hydrography of the country, the relief of its surface, and the exact position of its towns.—New York Sun.

African Utilization of Civilized Articles.

The savage who has recently been discovered in the depths of Africa proudly wearing in the lobe of his right ear a bishop that had strayed or been stolen from a set of chessmen is doubtless determined to utilize all the resources of civilization that come within reach. A while ago an African chief was making a silver watch-case do duty as a tobacco-pouch, and another wore around his neck as his chief ornament the gilded knob of an explorer's tent pole. Even trousers can be utilized by the most scantily dressed natives, as was recently shown by a chief to whom a pair was presented with the request that he wear them. He appeared in public soon after with the garment carefully arranged over his shoulders.

Frenchified English.

Jinks—"Why do you call route, 'rowt.' It is from the French, and the correct pronunciation is 'root.'"

Blinks—"My deek-she-own-air gives both pro-none-she-a-she-owns."—New York Weekly.

A New Species.

Tramp—"Please, mum, won't you let me have——"

Housekeeper—"You git out, or I'll call the dog."

"Have a piece of soap?"

"Sakes alive! Come in and stay to dinner."—New York Weekly.

THE

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ILLUSTRATED

A National Colored Newspaper and the only pictorial colored journal published in the United States. As a bold and fearless champion of the Negro race it has no equal. It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

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THE BEST NEGRO PAPER.

So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified, and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illus rated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement.—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader; The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contemporaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race, It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newsyaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it. Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

A General Newspaper.

It is the peer of any in the land, and is brimful of spicy news each week. Particular attention will be given to the stage, the pulpit, the school room and workshop and the leading occupations and professions of the race.

An Advertising Medium.

It has no equal as an advertising medium, reaching as it does a class of people, not reached by the white papers. Rates can be had by application at our office.

Our Subscription Rates.

One year in advance	$2.40
6 months " "	$1.35
3 months " "	75c

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The Freeman Wants

Honest, active, intelligent agents in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. Industrious young colored men and women can find lucrative employment by addressing THE FREEMAN. References required.

IS MARRIAGE A CURSE?

An Imported Society that Would do Away With the Unequal Mating Of Men and Women.

A new order, called the Order of the Golden Star, has sent representatives to this country from Germany, Otto Von Heldren, the Supreme Knight of the order, arrived at St. Paul, Tuesday, and immediately proceeded to advocate the new doctrines they propose to teach. He said to a reporter:

"The first principle of the order is the abolishment of the present system of marriage, which I and my brother members believe to be one of the greatest curses resting on society. By that I do not mean that we intend to inaugurate a loose and vicious system of love, but rather to propagate and perpetuate the doctrine of natural selection and the affinity of soul to soul. We hold in our order after one has become a member of it that he or she cannot marry outside that order. His selection is to be based upon the physical and mental fitness of each other and a mutual agreement and understanding, after a probationary period of six months, that they will live as husband and wife as long as harmony continues.

"We do not permit divorce where lack of harmony is discovered. We inquire closely into the causes of the trouble, and if there is no reasonable or rational probability of the two remaining together and there is every reason why they should separate, then the bond that has united them is amicably dissolved. They remain members of the order; each goes his or her own way, and if there be children, they are cared for by a system which we have which raises, educates and starts them in the world with a trade or profession infinitely more honored than the children of divorced couples of modern society.

"We do all that we can to promote bodily and mental purity. All that we read, all that we attempt aims from the beginning at bringing about a natural and not an immoral state of society. Our work is to destroy the false and artificial. In attacking the marriage system of to-day our protest is against the unequal mating of men and women, their irrevocable union or their divorcement without inquiry or study of the fault. We substitute for it no code of church or law, but the binding force of a social union by which no step is taken without thought inquiry and careful preparation."

Potter Palmer Won't Allow Tips.

Chicago Tribune.

Potter Palmer is one of the few landlords of the country who refuses to allow any one in his service to receive a tip. A violation results in the dismissal of the recipient.

"How came he to make this rule?" I asked of Mr. Mezerve, a trotting man who is posted.

"One day," he said, "Potter Palmer was speeding his horse on Lake Shore drive when he became aware that some one was trying to pass him. Mr. Palmer touched up his horse with the whip and the same did the man who was behind. In a moment more the latter passed Mr. Palmer, and as he did so Mr Palmer recognized him as his head porter. The next day Mr. Palmer met the man and said to him:

"John, that is a pretty good horse you had on the drive yesterday. You passed me, and my horse is a good one. Where did you get your horse?"

"The porter, with a glow of pride, answered that the horse was his own."

"Mr. Palmer made no reply, but began an investigation. He found that this man was accumulating wealthon the tips he received from guests of the Palmer House. He found that all his employes were doing likewise, and he at once issued the order that any man in his service who received a tip was to be discharged. You may fee a waiter in the dining room if you want to, but it has to be done under cover. If the head waiter sees it the underling goes. This rule applies to the fellows at the bootblack stand, which stand, like everything else in that hotel, is run by Potter Palmer, the money taken in at that stand is turned into the manager every night, and is credited to the bootblack account. It is the only place I know of where tipping is forbidden."

The burglar who was caught in a shoe store after midnight asked to be discharged by the Judge on the ground that it was a fitting place for everybody.

When money is said to be close it is really far away. This is authentic.

The adulteration of food articles is causing much injury to the health of consumers, who are unaware of the pernicious character of their household purchases. Much sickness and suffering would be avoided if all table preparations were as pure and healthful as Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

STATE FAIR NOTES.

The Indiana State Fair will be held the week beginning Sept. 23d. We are pleased to be able to truthfully state that every indication points to the belief that it will be the largest, finest and most successful exhibition in the history of the State Board of Agriculture. The excellent crops of the past season, though a very interesting feature, is only a fractional part of the many attractions that will be offered. But this, combined with the machinery, races, woman's department and hundreds of special feature's will make an exhibition alike honorable to State and citizen. There ought to be an immense attendance from all the surrounding territory. For those unacquainted with the city of Indianapolis and the State Fair, we offer a few suggestions which will be found of great value in this annual after-harvest celebration. The importance of this annual event would be difficult to estimate. About $2,000,000 in Live Stock and Machinery will be on exhibition, and the amount of business by orders as estimated at recent Indiana State Fairs seems fabulous. The Board is doing everything possible to accommodate, by increasing the facilities in all departments, and averting the "jam" incident to some former years. No expense has b en spared, and the directors announce that for the exhibition many specialties have been secured which will be a treat to old as well as new patrons attending the annual festivities for 1889. The entries are far in excess of any former exhibition under the Board's auspices.

While visiting the State Fair, embrace the opportunity to call on S. D. Crane, 76 East Washington st., the leading jeweler and optician of the State. By buying of him you will more than save the expense of visiting the Capital City. His stock comprises the very latest and finest designs in jewelry, clocks, diamonds, and watches without end. Call and examine stock whether ready to purchase or not.

TUESDAY—Pony trotting and running races for children, who will be admitted free. Grand floral display and many other attractions.

PUMPS AND ROAD CARTS.

Messrs. Comstock & Coonse are conceded to be the largest manufacturers and dealers in pumps in this State, and they have all that they can do with their extensive facilities to supply the demand for their goods, thus demonstrating that their make of goods is the best. Dealers and others who visit the city should by all means call at their office and factory, No. 199 So. Meridian st. They also handle a superior make of Road Cart that in quality and price cannot be duplicated.

WEDNESDAY—Lady horseback riding by amateurs; cut flowers, and many other features.

THE ORIGINAL EAGLE.

Over thirty years ago the Original Eagle Clothing Co. was established in this city, and located at Nos. 5 to 7 W. Washington street. It is strictly a one-priced house. Everything marked in plain figures, and they never have any runners on the streets. Their prices are very reasonable, and always the lowest, considering quality. Their fall and winter stock is the best selected in the city.

THURSDAY—"Big day," trotting, pacing and running races; thousands of other attractions.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

We would be neglecting an important service to State Fair visitors did we fail to advise them of Dedert & Sudbrock, dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, Ladies & Gents' Furnishings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Jerseys and Cloaks, Table Linens, Etc. Everything marked in plain and very low figures. Nos. 158 and 160 East Washington street, 4 doors east of Court House, Indianapolis. A call solicited.

FRIDAY—Three races; pace, run and stake. An attractive programme.

Jas. N. Mayhew, the optician, located at No. 13 N. Meridian street, was for 15 years with "Moses, the Spectacle Man." He is prepared to grind lenses to order, and makes the fitting of difficult cases a specialty. No. 13 North Meridian street is the place.

A PLACE OF BEAUTY.

Going to the fair you find in Indianapolis the great store and headquarters for watches, rings, pins, chains, spectacles, silver cups, knives and forks, at Bingham & Walk's, No. 12 E. Washington Street. There is everything there in the way of jewelry and silverware, and the best goods and more of them for the least money. Remember the place. You are welcome to visit it, whether you buy or not.

The woman's department will be one of the grandest and most elaborate displays ever witnessed in the country.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

Many visitors to the State Fair will be pleased to know that Griffith Bros., the well-known wholesale dealers in millinery, will have their regular fall opening the week previous to and the week of the State Fair. They have many new domestic and imported novelties, and cordially invite dealers to inspect their fine stock, confident that no other house in the west can show its equal.

BICYCLES AND SAFETIES.

Messrs. Hay & Willits, dealers in Bicycles and Safeties, have purchased the retail business of the Indiana Bicycle Manufacturing Company, and they are located at 113 West Washington St., opposite the State House. They have made special arrangements to display a large and full line of their goods at their place of business, and they invite visitors to call and see them. They also have on hand repairs and do all kinds of repair work.

Poultry and bench show will be a feature.

A LEADING JEWELRY HOUSE.

The reliable jewelry house of W. J. Eisele, 24 East Washington Street, will offer extra special inducements to purchasers. His stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, spectacles, etc., is complete, and prices are the lowest, and everything handled by Mr. Eisele can be relied upon as being as represented. Visitors to the city are invited to call at this house and see the elegant and maginificent display.

State horticultural exhibit. Very fine.

ART EMPORIUM AND GOODS.

The Art Emporium of Messrs. H. Lieber & Co., now located at Nos. 31 to 33 South Meridian street, will during the State Fair be one of the attractions for visitors. It is an Art Emporium in the right sense of the word, and visitors will be delighted and pleased to see the beautiful display of Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, &c. They keep a full supply of artists' materials, including a full line of goods for the Photographer, the Painter and the Architect, and in fact for all artists. Remember the location is now Nos. 31 to 33 South Meridian street.

Speed premiums are $1,000 more this year than ever before.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The finest display of first-class photographic work is made by Marceau & Power, No. 36 and 38 North Illinois street, ground floor, near Bates House. Fine Cabinet Photos, superior to the $6 work of other houses, at $3 per dozen. Parties from a distance should not leave the city without inspecting their work. Instantaneous process used exclusively. Cloudy weather preferred. During State Fair week do not fail to call on these well known artists.

THE CYCLORAMA.

There is no one who can afford to miss a visit to the "Battle of Atlanta," the most wonderfully realistic war painting ever exhibited in this country. During the State Fair week special attractions will be offered to visitors, and no one should miss this opportunity of seeing this great and true painting. It is conceded to be the finest production of its kind in the world.

Races every day. Don't miss them.

Ladies coming to the city should visit the handsome cloak parlors of J. A. Rink, 30 and 32 N. North Illinois Street, the only exclusive cloak house in the city or State. Come and see all the latest styles and novelties in cloaks, seal and plush sacques, short wraps and jackets.

THE SHERMAN RESTAURANT.

The old reliable and popular Sherman Restaurant, 18 and 20 South Meridian St., is conceded to be the finest place in the city for a first-class meal or lunch. Its menu and service is equal to the best hotels and the rates much less. Do not mistake the number or fail to give this popular place a trial. Mr. Omer Rodibaugh, one of the best known caterers in the country, is the manager.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

Invites the people of the State, when in the city, to call and see his new styles and novelties in Merchant Tailoring. Careful supervision given to all work and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Prices lower than any other first-class tailor on earth. Samples and instructions for self-measurement furnished on application. Nos. 33 and 35 So. Illinois street, Indianapolis.

BASE BALL.

During the State Fair week, beginning Monday, September 22, the management of the Indianapolis Base Ball Club have arranged to offer visitors special attractions. The Indianapolis Club, Prospective Champions of 1890, will be at home, under the management of Captain Glasscock, and visitors will have an opportunity of witnessing the playing of Glasscock, Denny, Bassett and Hines, the greatest infield players in the world, and of McGeachy, Andrews and Seery, the greatest outfield players in the League. Boyle and Buckley, Getzien and Dailey, Rusie and Sommers, the best four batteries in the league, will appear in their order in every game. The attractions for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be the New York Club vs. Indianapolis, with such stars as Keefe and Buck Ewing, Welch, Ward and Conner of the New York Club. Thursday, Friday and Saturday the Boston Club, with such star ball tossers as Clarkson and Bennett, Brouthers and Richardson, and the king player, ("the $10,000 beauty") Mike Kelly, will attempt to win a game from the Hoosiers. Indianapolis is the "pennant killer," and these series of games will undoubtedly be fine exhibitions of ball playing. Indianapolis has always been a thorn in the side of the Bostons, and in the last series of games with New York won two out of three. They propose to win their share of these games. Games called each day at 3:30 p. m., after the interesting parts of the fair programme have been given, thus not interfering in the least with the State Fair programme. The base ball grounds are but three squares southwest of the State Fair Grounds. The very low admission fee of only 50c will be charged for these games.

AMUSEMENTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

FAIR WEEK ATTRACTIONS—HANLON'S "NEW FANTASMA" AT THE GRAND, "THE BURGLAR" AT ENGLISH'S AND PETE BAKER AT THE PARK.

Following a long established custom, Managers Dickson & Talbott, of Indianapolis, made it a point to book the strongest attractions that could be secured for the local theaters during Fair week, which begins Monday, September 23d, and all of the houses will present unusually good shows. At the Grand, Hanlon's "New Fantasma" will be given with all of its wonderful mechanical and scenic effects. Since the piece was seen in that city season before last it has been entirely changed and is altogether new from first to last. It has been very much enlarged and improved and is really a remarkable play with its countless mechanical devices, tricks of an inexplicable character, beautiful scenery, grotesque stage business, rich costumes, and many other attractive features. The company is the largest and best organization that the Hanlons have ever had on the road, there being over forty prominent speaking parts in the play. Everything in the way of scenery used in the production of the play is carried by the combination, there being no less than five car loads of it, and the management promises the best performance of the most wonderful piece ever seen in that city.

In "The Burglar" English's Opera House will present an attraction entirely new in Indianapolis, the play having never been seen in that city. It is one of the recent Metropolitan successes and is said to be a very strong and striking production. Though classed as a comedy, "The Burglar" has some intensely dramatic situations. The play is founded upon Mrs. Burnett's Editha's Burglar, which has been worked over and moulded into its present shape. The story is pure in tone and admirably constructed. In character and development the play is very much like "Jim the Penman" and "Lord Chumley," and during its long and successful run at Madison Square Theatre, New York, the presses of that city in extended notices of its production, said without qualification that it was superior to either of those great dramas. The play opens with the discovery that "William Lewis" who has married the daughter of "John Hamilton," a retired merchant, is in reality "Bill Lewis," leader of a gang of burglars. The second act occurs after a lapse of five years, during which time "Lewis" is supposed to have been shot and killed and his wife has married "Paul Benton," a friend who is acquainted with "Lewis" crime. The act closes with the discovery that "Lewis" is not dead, and a very strong scene marks the fall of the curtain, where "Lewis" wife, now "Mrs. Benton," repudiates "Benton." The third act shows the meeting between "Editha" and her father, "Lewis," the burglar, who enters the house of his former wife, not knowing who are its inmates. This scene is wonderfully strong and dramatic and at once humorous and pathetic. "Editha" tells the burglar that she "won't hurt him," and then advises him as to what he had better take first. The burglar discovers by the name on the plate whose house it is he is robbing, and a moment later is surprised by "Benton." An affecting scene takes place where the burglar begs to be allowed to kiss his child, takes her into his arm and smothers her with kisses and tears. He is allowed to go unmolested, and in the last act he dies, leaving "Benton" and his wife to live happily together. The company that will come to English's is the same that played the piece in New York and is a remarkably strong one.

Pete Baker, who is so well and favorably known that he needs no introdution, will fill an engagement at the Park. He is one of the best character comedians on the American stage and is a popular favorite wherever he appears. He will be supported by a good company. During the first three nights of his engagement Mr. Baker will be seen in his attractive comedy "The Emigrant," in which he has been remarkably successful. During the last three nights of the week he will present "Chris and Lena," another play that will please the patrons of the Park.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

The Best Elixir.

N. Y. World.

There is sound sense in this injunction of the athletic poet, patriot and journalist, John Boyle O'Reilly: "If you want the real elixir of life, don't take it through a hypodermic syringe, but through a canoe trip down a river, or a long swim every day for a month, or a few weeks' camping out in the woods."

This is equivalent to saying that the way to have vigor in old age is to store vitality when young and to preserve it in middle life by a rational regimen.

All the doctors and nostrum-makers in the world can not improve upon that prescription. The pretended potency of the Brown-Sequard injection was directed to the restoration of a lost vigor, the lack of which renders it impossible to take "canoe trips" or "long swims." The idea of restoring in this manner tissue and nerve force lost through constitutional decay was about as sensible as would be the attempt to rejuvenate a dying tree by injecting some fresh sap into it.

The best substitute for an impossible elixir of youth is to grow old gracefully, cheerfully and sturdily. To keep young, feel young. "A man is no older than he feels, a woman no older thanshe looks."

There Are No Happy Days

For those who continue to rise unrefreshed after nights of unrest Nervousness, insomnia, indigestion—these constitute a triple alliance that perpetually wars against man's comfort, and robs both brain and body of tranquility. Combat the trio for a time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and they will give ground and eventually fly the field. The basis of reform is the rectification of digestion, for the brain and nerve trouble is simply a reflex of the disturbance of that all important function A wineglassful before each meal of the national stomachic insures facile digestion, and a repetition of the pleasant dose before retiring promotes muscle invigorating sleep. Associated with indigestion we usually find biliousness and constipation. But together or independent of each other, these maladies are subjugated by the Bitters, which also remedies kidney trouble, rheumatism, neuralgia and malaria.

The oyster plant is doing the r-less months.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The chrysalis is like a hired man: they both make the butter fly.

If not above being taught by a man, take this good advice. Try Dobbins' Electric Soap next Monday. It won't cost much, and you will then know for yourself how good it is. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them.

When Shakespeare remarked "All the world's a stage," the world was rather slower than it is nowadays.

If the Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable." Sold by Druggists.

The original "nickel in-the-slot machine" was the bobtail car.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

There is certainly something remarkable in this preparation, as it is meeting with a success never attained by any other medicine. It never fails if used as directed.

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do business. Two years ago my case was pronounced incurable. I visited different water cures and climates, all to no purpose. Last June I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup (prepared by Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.), and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles and am a well man.

EDWARD BAKER,
Master Mechanic and Blacksmith, 202 Jackson street, Jackson, Mich.

ST. JACOBS OIL
SURE CURE.

CURES PERMANENTLY
NEURALGIA.

Intense Pain in Face.

Little Rapids, Wis., March 2, 1889.
My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face; she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with St. Jacobs Oil, and it cured her in four hours.
CARL SCHEIBE.

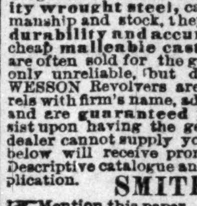
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER

purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.

SMITH & WESSON,
☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

DR. W. H. SARBER



Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, a cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 20½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply, B. F. J. & CO.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O

OPIUM Habit. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens. Lebanon, Ohio.

Out of Sorts

Is a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or it may be caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right, appetite is capricious, the nerves seem overworked, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives that strength of mind, nerves, and body, which makes one feel perfectly well

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

You Will Save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH BY USING Ely's Cream Balm

Apply Balm into each nostril
ELY BROS, 56 Warren St N. Y.

GARMENTS GUARANTEED TO FIT PERFECT WITHOUT TRYING ON.

FREE

by return mail full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO. CINCINNATI, O.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75. RIFLES $2.00 PISTOLS 75c

GUNS

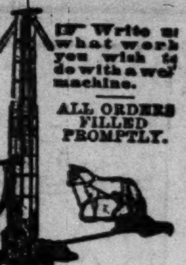
WATCHES, CLOCKS, etc.

All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS IS THE GREAT "OHIO" TUBULAR WELL AND PROSPECTING MACHINE famous for succeeding where others have failed.

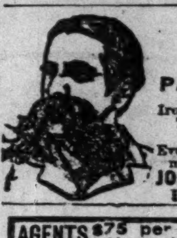
SELF CLEANING. Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute.

CATALOGUE FREE.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.



☞ Write us what work you wish to do with a well machine.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.



JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

BASE BALL CHADWICK'S MANUAL. 7 in. x 5 in. 70 pages. Illuminated Cover. SENT FREE on application enclosing one (1c) stamp by addressing THEODORE HOLLAND, P. O. Box. 120, Philadelphia.

LADIES' Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony 2 stps. Pkg by mail $1.04. Warranted. DR. CATON. Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, business forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE; lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein-Holder Company, HOLLY, MICH.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

I N U 38—89 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

No. 4

All the old potash, mercury and sarsaparilla mixtures left far behind. S. S. S. never fails to cure. This magic remedy builds the system up instead of tearing it down. If you have ever had blood disease, don't fail to take S. S. S. If you have ever taken mercury and potash, get it out of your system by using Swift's Specific.

Swift's Specific entirely cured me of a severe case of blood poison which obstinately resisted and refused to be cured for over 26 years. The regular medical remedies of mercury and potash only added fuel to the flame. I suffered during most of this long time with ulcers, blotches and sores of the most offensive character, and was for a long time practically an invalid. In less than thirty days use of S. S. S. I was all cleared up sound and well. This has been nearly a year ago, and no sign of any return of the old enemy.

JOHN B. WILLIS,
87 Clark Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I have seen Swift's Specific used, and known of many cases of the worst form of blood diseases which have been cured by it. I know the proprietors to be gentlemen of the highest type and utmost reliability. I recommend it as a great blood remedy, unequaled by anything that I know of.

M. B. WHARTON,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

The Best in the World.

I think Swift's Specific is the best blood remedy in the world. I have known it to make some wonderful cures of patients who were considered incurable.

D. M. GRAYSON, Crowville, La.

TWO BOTTLES.

Two bottles of Swift's Specific cured me of a bad condition of my blood, from which I had suffered for 18 months. I had blotches and sores which were painful and troublesome. S. S. S. is much better than potash and mercury mixtures, and I recommend it above all blood remedies.

E. D. COMPTON, Homeland, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

[BRYANT & STRATTON,]

Estab'd 1850. Reorganized 1885.

Indianapolis Business University

WHEN BLOCK, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

(Consolidaton of the Bryant & Stratton and Indianapolis Business College)

Pre-Eminently the LEADING Institution Of Indiana,

And one of the best equipped and largest Business, Short-hand and Type-writing Schools in the United States. Our graduates hold lucrative positions in this city, and are our warmest indorsers. Instructors of experience and established professional reputation. Class and individual instruction. Students enter any time. Every young man and woman needs for a successful future the practical business training obtainable in this institution. Business men supplied with reliable book-keepers, stenographers, penman and clerks. Elegant catalogue free to any address.

E. J. HEEB, Manager, Indianapolis Ind.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Hall's Business College,

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Established 1867. Decidedly one of the best, most successful and thorough in the State. Investigation invited. A College of Book-keeping, SHORT-HAND Type-Writing, Penmanship and kindred branches. Patronized by prominent business men. Catalogue and circulars mailed free to any address.

E. A. HALL, President.

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

A WET HEN

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker" and take no other. If your storekeeper

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE LOUISVILLE, KY.

Book Keeping, Short Hand, Telegraphy, &c. Write for Catalogue and full information.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

ETHIOPIA TO UNCLE SAM.

Ethiopia—See how my people are murdered, maltreated and outraged in the South, and you, with a great army and navy, are taking no measures to prevent it. Will the day of retribution never come?

Uncle Sam—The administration is engaged just now in rewarding the faithful (appointing them to fat offices). When this is over we shall look into your case.

LOCAL NEWS.

G. H. Goins made a business trip to Chicago this week.

Police powers were taken from Mr. E. Palmer this week.

William Morris, of Price Hill, O., was in the city last week.

Miss Mattie Davenport will visit Cloverport, Ky., next week.

Mr. Geo. Berry of Spring Branch, Wis., was in the city last week.

David Hillman, of E. Seventh street, is suffering with malaria fever.

Miss Katie Keys from the eastern part of the State, returned home last week.

Rev. D. W. Rouse, of Evansville, Ind., passed through the city last Friday.

Mr. William Garvin attended the Masonic convention at Marion, Ind., last week.

Miss Lillie Many left for Terre Haute, Ind., for permanent residence last Tuesday.

N. Powell, of Evansville, Ind., has moved to this city for permanent residence.

Miss Mary Haley, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith of 138 Mass. Ave.

The will be a musical and literary entertainment at Simpson Chapel Thursday evening.

Rev. J. S. Mattson has been retired by the conference from the pastorate of Blackford Street Church.

Hon. J. S. Hinton and Rev. Richard Bassett will speak at Terre Haute, Ind. Sept. 23d, the occasion being an emancipation celebration.

Miss Estella Fisher, who is is visiting at Elizabethtown, Ky., with her mother met with a very painful accident last week. While playing with her young friends she fell and broke her ankle.

The members of Allen Chapel gave their pastor a grand reception last Monday evening. There were many in attendence. Short addresses were made by Rev. L. Petiford, Messrs H. Young, L. E. Christy and others.

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO COLORED PEOPLE.

The following losses took place in the industrial department of the Industrial Life Association, of this city, last week, and were paid immediately on receipt of notice:

Maria Jones, 696 Fifth ave., Pittsburg, Pa. $4.00
Freeman Keiser, 220 Reed st., Reading, Pa. 54.50
Lucy Gifford, 110 Upper Fifth st., Evansville, Ind. 18.00
William Wenner, 220 E. Iowa st., Evansville, Ind. 9.00
Mary Pasch, Bridgeport, Ind. 18.50
Caroline Miller, 68 Cincinnati st., Indianapolis 9.00
John Haywood, 2,4[illegible] Harkuni st., Pittsburg, Pa. 4.00
Richard L. Coombs, 3,205 Wampum st., Pittsburg, Pa. 4.00
Margaret Comey, 1,812 Clinton st., Pittsburg, Pa. 30.00
Tillie Cachran, 152 South 18th st., Pittsburg, Pa. 20.00
Wm. Smoltz, 249 S. Front st., Reading, Pa. 42.00
Minnie Mathews, 261 W. St. Clair st., Indianapolis 108.00

When it is remembered that the colored man as well as the white man receives equity, cheapness and permanency in this established home company, and that all policies in the industrial department are in immediate benefit, that all claims are paid in twenty-four hours after proofs of death are received, in addition to the fact that members in the industrial department receive dividends the same as the rich who carry policies for large amounts in the ordinary department, it becomes the popular home company for the industrial classes. Call at the office, No. 70 East Market street, and at once protect yourself and family in a sound, reliable, established company that has proved such a blessing to the poor man, and never has had a law suit in the entire history of the business. Payments received weekly and death claims paid daily.

How do you like the ticket?

Aristocracy is a good thing in social life, perhaps, but it will never win in politics.

We are now waiting to see what kind of bait (promises) will be dished out to the colored voter in this election,

It is now Coburn and "Taffey." It has been "taffey on a sttck" heretofore. We are glad to note the change

The query is now: How much longer will the colored voters be led by shadows and rushlights? and be fed on moonshine soup?

Messrs. J. T. V. Hill, A. E. Manning, Dr. W. Robbins and L. A. Simpson were delegates to the Convention, Tuesday evening.

The white Republicans of the Third Ward are continuing to kick against Sweetland, the colored candidate for the Council. It was ever thus.

The Sullivan Swift specific promises to cure all the evils which infest our municipal government. We believe the people are willing to try it at any rate.

The Negro is cutting his eye teeth politically, and will no longer submit to the party lash.

The Republicans who told the colored people if Harrison were elected they would be protected in the South will have a time explaining this in the local campaign.

The Republicans boast now of having an aristocratic candidate. Yes, he is very aristocratic; so much so that if he were elected Mayor the colored people would dave to reach him with a step ladder.

The colored voters of the Third Ward will vote for Sweetland to a man and if he is defeated it must be attributed to the white Republicans of that ward. We shall wait and see what the harvest will be.

The colored leaders of Marion county are in a quandary, in fact are "in the soup." Not a single one has received any recognition whatever, and Messrs. Sweeney, Hinton, Elbert, et al., are taking their labor for their pains.

Gen. Coburn and his gang will endeavor to feed the colored people on Taffe again, but in the language of the immortal Lincoln, "you can fool some people all the time, and all a part of it, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Robert Martindale, who refused to sell certain lots (real estate) to colored men, is now a candidate for Council and is suavely asking the suffrages of this same people. The ballot is a great thing to get even with such people, and now is your opportunity.

A Catholic school for the education of colored boys has been opened in Philadelphia.

Dr. Wesley Robbins,
OFFICE—65 Indiana Avenue.
While he treats all kinds of diseases, his success in treating FEMALE COMPLAINTS has led him to give special attention to that class of disease
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Fall style hats now ready.

Political Announcement!
Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the council from the 23rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.
WM. WILSON is a candidate for re-election to the Council from the Fourth Ward, subject to the decision of the Republican nominiating convention.
Vote for Richard Nolen, candidate for the council of the 25th ward on Democratic ticket. Election Oct. 8.
Vote for M. J. Burns, candidate for council of the 15th ward on Democratic ticket, Election Oct. 8.
Vote for A. E. Austin, candidate for council of the 19th ward on Democratic ticket. Election Oct 8.
Vote for Martin Murphy, candidate for the council of the 21st ward on Democratic ticket. Election Oct. 8

VOTE FOR
Thomas Markey,
Candidate for the council of the 23d ward on the Democratic ticket.
Election Oct. 8th.

VOTE FOR
E. J. Sherer,
Candidate for the council of the 4th ward on the Democratic ticket.

VOTE FOR
John T. Budenz,
Candidate for the council of the 2 st ward on the Democratic ticket.

VOTE FOR
G. R. Olson,
Candidate for the council of the 20th ward on the Democratic ticket.

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